

No 62,073

**THE TIMES**  
1785-1985  
**Tomorrow**

**Out of this world**  
Profile of science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke  
**Israel's Vietnam**  
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**Solzhenitsyn**  
Count Nikolai Tolstoy reviews Michael Scammell's biography  
**Mental gymnastics**  
Enter the soccer psychologist to deal with sporting stress

**Portfolio**  
The Time Portfolio competition daily prize of £2,000 was shared by two winners yesterday. Miss Victoria Bourne of Fordingbridge, Hampshire and Mr C Dedman of Shoreham, Essex, each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 22; how to play, information section, back page.  
On Saturday £2,000 is available to be won - the £20,000 weekly prize, as well as the daily prize of £2,000

**Porn videos turned 'Fox' into rapist**

Pornographic videos turned Malcolm Fairley, a labourer, from a small-time thief into the rapist known as the Fox, a judge said yesterday. Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Edgworth, demanded a government clampdown on pornography after Fairley was given six life sentences. Page 3

**Mafia roundup**  
Nine leaders of New York's five organized crime families were arrested and accused by a federal grand jury of ordering executions and supervising mob operations. Page 6

**Princely concern**  
The Prince of Wales told the Institute of Directors that Britain's shattered communities could not be restored by money alone but by letting people hold sway. Page 10

**Win a 1985 BMW for a 1935 price** Page 8

**Pretoria relents**  
South Africa conceded that the Crossroads black squatter settlement outside Cape Town could become a permanent township. Pretoria eases curbs, page 6

**Interpol chief**  
A Scotland Yard Special Branch officer, Mr Raymond Kendall, has taken over as acting secretary-general of Interpol. Page 7

**England lose**  
England look unlikely to qualify for the semi-finals of the world championship of cricket in Australia after losing to India. John Woodcock, page 26

**Leader page 11**  
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Mitterrand's New Caledonian predicament; Phillip Whitehead on democracy's real enemies; Spectrum: Charlie Chaplin and the FBI.  
Obituary, page 12.  
Mr Douglas Muggenridge, Mr Efram Zimbalist

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## Miners' strike near to collapse in militant areas

● The national executive of the NUM has been called into session in Sheffield tomorrow as hard line supporters of the strike were privately predicting a "a flood back to work".  
● Another 1,464 miners went back to work yesterday bringing the total for the two days to 5,308 and making 93,000 NUM members not now on strike.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The miners' strike is on the point of collapse in the key militant areas of Yorkshire and South Wales after moves to end the 51-week conflict failed yet again.  
National Union of Mine-workers leaders spent several hours with Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, yesterday but there are no immediate prospects for a resumption of negotiations.  
In the meantime, morale in the striking coalfields is falling like a stone. The 75-man council of the Yorkshire NUM agreed yesterday to continue "maximum support" for the strike, but in the secret meeting there were voices arguing for a return to work.

In South Wales, where more than 90 per cent of the 19,300 pitmen are on strike, the mood is shifting swiftly. Durham miners' leaders also voted to keep up their support, but it was acknowledged locally that the men are at the end of their tether.  
The national executive has been called into session in Sheffield tomorrow. Even the hardline strike supporters were privately predicting last night a flood back to work unless the miners' leaders produce a fresh initiative.  
There seems little scope for that, although the TUC was said to be in close contact with the coal board last night.

Another 1,464 miners abandoned the strike yesterday bringing the total this week to 5,308. There are more than 93,000 NUM members not on strike, but the tally is tantalizingly short of the majority figure needed to give the Government and board a propaganda coup.  
Yorkshire miners' leaders voted to continue the strike yesterday, but in the hope that that would assist pressure for a negotiated settlement.  
The NUM area council is likely to be reconvened immediately after the national executive meeting. Similar decision-making conferences are scheduled on South Wales, Durham and Northumberland.

Seasoned observers at the Yorkshire council meeting talked last night of a different atmosphere, with various branches warning of the risk that the men would go back to work soon even without an agreement on pit closures.  
Miners at the 1,000-man Sharlston pit in Northampton have said they will return next week if talks towards a settlement are not under way.  
Mr Emylv Williams, Welsh president said: "I will reflect the mood of the South Wales miners at the national executive meeting. I will reflect the apprehension and also the dedication. The voice of those people still on strike must count most when any decision about a return to work is taken".

That the militant Welsh miners should be talking about a return to work after almost a year of solid strike action is an indicator of rapidly-moving opinion being kept under control only by the iron collective self-control of the NUM.  
The National Coal Board yesterday repeated its willingness to settle on the terms conveyed by the TUC last week. Mr Michael Eaton, its chief spokesman, said: "Obviously what we want desperately to have is a negotiated settlement".  
"It is very fair and it ought to be, and could be, decently accepted by the NUM".

A correspondent writes from Wales: South Wales leaders are expected to demand that the strike be abandoned by a national delegate conference on Monday, two days before its first anniversary.  
Leaders of the area, which has remained most solidly behind the strike, are to issue a strong "call it a day" challenge to tomorrow's national executive. Privately, they are believed to be furious that the strike is being prolonged by areas where the majority of men have returned.  
The area executive meeting yesterday accepted privately that the battle has been lost.

## BR to deliver 'jobs or freight' warning

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

British Rail will today hold the first of hundreds of meetings to warn staff of the threat to more than 2,000 jobs as a result of freight losses running around £300 million, and to demand that railway workers ignore union instructions banning the movement of coal.

Rail staff who are refusing to handle coal movements are expected to be presented with the choice of agreeing to work normally, or face the prospect of jobs disappearing. The decision by BR to go over the heads of the unions provoked an angry response from union leaders, who predicted it would "exacerbate an already difficult situation".  
The National Union of Railwaymen and Aslef, the two main rail unions, told BR yesterday that they were not prepared to lift their instruction to members not to move coal in support of the miners' strike. A special meeting of the Rail Federation, comprising the two unions, is to be held tomorrow to consider a response to BR's actions.

In spite of the loss of coal traffic to road haulage because of the ban, union leaders recognize that the underlying problems facing BR's freight operations are more serious. The management yesterday told the unions that it needed "urgently" to reduce unit costs by up to 30 per cent.  
It is understood that a final decision to take the unusual step of going directly to the staff to explain the serious freight problems was only agreed at a meeting yesterday morning, following the collapse of any new TUC peace initiative in the pits dispute.

BR has estimated that there are 600,000 to 800,000 tonnes of coal being produced each week that could be carried by rail, instead of the 200,000 actually being carried because of the unions' action. On average 40-trainloads of coal are being moved each day, compared with pre-strike daily level of 300 trains.  
Last night Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said: "The last time British Rail went over our heads was in the flexible rostering dispute in 1982. That was an absolute fiasco. If they go over our heads this time, I am convinced they will end up in another fiasco".

## Foot attack on former Speaker

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, yesterday retaliated against Lord Tonypantry, the former Speaker of the Commons, for breaking the secrets of confidential discussions in his autobiography, *George Thomas, Mr Speaker*.  
Mr Foot told *The Times* today in his first public comment on the controversial book: "I suppose George might be covered by the Official Secrets Act. There is a better case against him than against Ponting".  
Lord Tonypantry's book contains a number of highly sensitive anecdotes about Mr Foot and Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister and fellow Cardiff Labour MP, and it has provoked a great deal of behind-the-scenes anger.  
In a letter to *The Times* today Mr Callaghan expresses his private sorrow, and undoubted public anger, that Lord Tonypantry should have written with such hostility towards him.  
One point of controversy in the book describes the heavy pressure put on the then Mr Thomas over the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill in 1976, when Lord Tonypantry says that he was expected to save his old party. He says that Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot never forgave him for taking an independent line. Letters, page 11

## Mass arrest 'a picket line policy'

By Craig Seton

Police were accused by a solicitor yesterday of deliberately carrying out mass arrests to keep striking miners off the picket line after the prosecution dropped charges of unlawful assembly against 21 miners when they appeared before Nottingham magistrates.  
Mr Alan Craig, Leeds solicitor representing 27 striking miners from South Yorkshire who were arrested outside Harworth colliery, Nottingham, last August, said last night that unlawful assembly charges against another 60 men would be withdrawn later this week.  
The magistrates formally dismissed the unlawful assembly charges against the 21 South Yorkshire men.  
Mr Craig told the magistrates: "It is plain that a decision was made in the early days of the strike that where there was a mass picket there would be mass arrests".  
A senior Nottinghamshire police officer later said that when the arrests were made the officers believed there was sufficient evidence to justify the charges. The prosecution case was in the hands of the legal department.

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## Pound recovers after \$1.037 low

By David Smith, Energy Correspondent

The dollar rose further and then fell back sharply yesterday, just as the pound was coming under severe pressure against all currencies.  
The pound, which slumped to a new low during the day of \$1.0370 and was unaffected by good trade figures, closed in London at \$1.0535, a record closing low but only a quarter of a cent down on the day. The sterling index fell 0.7 to a new closing low of 70.2 after touching 70.0 at 1 pm.  
Market conditions were hectic. The dollar dropped by 6 1/2 pence against the mark in a few minutes during the late afternoon as markets responded to remarks by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, which provided a trigger for profit-taking on the dollar.  
This allowed the pound to recover to \$1.0685 in earlier trading in New York. The mark was quoted at DM3.3900 after DM3.4750 in Europe. No central bank intervention was detected.  
With the dollar rising strongly yesterday morning, Britain's January trade figures went virtually unnoticed. There was a current account surplus of £324 million.  
Kenneth Fleet, page 23

## Zia delighted with 53% turn-out

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

The military ruler of Pakistan, General Hameed Zia-ul-Haq, has won a considerable victory for his way of transferring power to civilian hands in the parliamentary election results, which were declared yesterday.  
With all the results but one declared last night it was clear that the turn-out had well exceeded the total that the general had predicted would be a good result for him and his regime. He had looked forward to between 40 and 50 per cent. "It proves," he said, "that people are keen to join me in sharing power".  
However, the elections have not all gone the regime's way. In what must be regarded as a vote of dissatisfaction with the present way they are ruled, the Pakistanis have firmly refused to return to the National Assembly five out of the nine federal ministers who offered themselves for election.  
The President also said yesterday that he expected to be in a position to name the new Prime Minister on March 23, the day that the National Assembly elected on Monday, and the Senate, indirectly elected by the provincial assemblies which will themselves be elected tomorrow, will meet for the first time.



Mrs Kinlock, displaying a NUT poster, at the start of the teachers' strike (Photograph: Barry Beattie)

## 2,000 schools close in teachers' strike

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Schools closed and children missed their lessons all over the country yesterday as the two biggest teaching unions went on strike for a pay increase of at least £1,200 a year.  
The disruption was particularly severe because of the half-day strike by the second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers, which it claimed contributed to more than five million children going untaught. It said 20,000 schools were affected with 2,000 being forced to close.  
The selective strike action by the biggest union, the National Union of Teachers, affected 216 schools in 26 local authorities with 4,000 teachers refusing to take lessons. This action will be continuing today and tomorrow, and will be stepped up next week and in following weeks.  
As the NUT was assessing the success of its campaign of rolling three-day strikes, it made a surprise announcement yesterday that it would be holding a nationwide ballot on the six-point action it began earlier this month.  
That came after last week's High Court order that the NUT has to ballot its members in Solihull on whether they wanted to withdraw "goodwill", that is refuse to cover for absent colleagues and refuse to attend parent and staff meetings and take part in activities outside lesson time.  
The union disclosed yesterday that more than 80 per cent of its members in Solihull had voted for this action. It said that 55 of the 64 schools in the authority which had returned their ballot papers voted by a two-thirds majority to continue to refuse to do "voluntary" duties. Nine schools did not provide this two-thirds majority. There are 73 schools in Solihull.  
Mr Doug McAvoy, NUT's deputy general secretary, said the union was having a national ballot, not because it conceded that those voluntary duties were contractual, but because it did not want public attention diverted from the central issue of the pay campaign.  
Continued on back page, col 8

Teachers were sick of being insulted, Mrs Glenys Kinlock, schoolmistress, said yesterday and marched off with her colleagues to put vivid yellow leaflets through the front doors of houses in Neasden, north-west London (Patricia Clough writes).  
Mrs Kinlock, part-time primary teacher, salary scale one (average £7,687) and wife of the Labour leader, was on strike for the first time in 20 years of teaching.  
She said she was angry to see parents and staff meetings and take part in activities outside lesson time.  
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Continued on back page, col 8

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Continued on back page, col 8

## 63 per cent of parents favour school caning

By Kenneth Fleet, page 23

Almost two-thirds of Britain's parents are in favour of corporal punishment in schools and as many would give permission for their own children to be caned, according to a Mori Poll carried out for *The Times*.  
The survey, conducted while the corporal punishment Bill is in its committee stage, showed that 63 per cent of the 604 parents questioned approved of corporal punishment, while 33 per cent were opposed to it. Four per cent held no opinion.  
Page 9

## Civil servants 'duty is to ministers'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A restatement of the duties of Civil Servants in relation to ministers, the first such codification for about thirty years, was sent to Whitehall Permanent Secretaries yesterday to be passed on to subordinates who have direct regular dealings with ministers.  
It was contained in a "note of guidance" written by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet and head of the Home Civil Service, with the consent of the Prime Minister and the agreement of colleagues.

Sir Robert said yesterday that he had been conscious since the Poincaré case became public that some Civil Servants had been uncertain of the position, which he had thought for some months it would be useful to restate.  
His note says that "recent events" and the public discussion on them had persuaded him that it was time to write it.  
Sir Robert said his note was "not new in doctrine but new in codification". It drew on an unpublished document written in the Fifties by one of his predecessors, Sir Edward Bridges, and a memorandum prepared for a Parliamentary Committee between the wars by Sir Warren Fisher, who was head of the Home Civil Service from 1919 to 1939.

The thinking if not the wording of Sir Robert's general guidance is familiar. "Civil Servants are servants of the Crown. For all practical purposes the Crown in this context means... the Government of the day."  
"The civil service as such has no constitutional personality or responsibility separate from the duly elected Government."  
"The Service was non-political and it was of the first importance that its members conduct themselves so as to deserve and retain the confidence of ministers and to be able to establish the same relationship with members of future administrations."  
"The determination of policy is the responsibility of the minister... in the determination of policy the Civil Servant has no constitutional responsibility or role distinct from that of the minister."

Civil Servants were in breach of their duty, and damaged their integrity, if they deliberately withheld relevant information or gave ministers other advice than the best, or sought to obstruct or delay a decision simply because they did not agree with it.  
The last part of Sir Robert's note touches on matters discussed at the trial of Mr Clive Ponting, the former assistant secretary at the Ministry of Defence.  
Mr Ponting, who admitted that he sent Mr Tam Dailly

Continued on back page, col 6

## Nitze is hopeful on Star Wars

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

On the eve of new US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, Mr Paul Nitze, the brains behind the American negotiating team, has expressed cautious optimism that the Soviet Union may come round to the US view that President Reagan's strategic defence initiative could result in a more stable basis for world peace by eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.  
In an interview with *The Times* Mr Nitze, who has been a top US adviser for more than 40 years, said the Soviet Union's present bitter opposition to the President's initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, was based on its reluctance to forfeit its present monopoly on defensive systems.

He was referring to the Soviet Union's deployment of an anti-ballistic missile network around Moscow and the world's only operational anti-satellite system. The United States also claims that the Kremlin is already carrying out its own research into space-based defence weapons.  
"If (the Soviet Union) come to the conclusion that this present one-sided situation is not in their long-term interests, then they might look to some other solution" to the problem of deterrence based on equal security, he said.

Mr Nitze made it clear, however, that the transition from present system of deterrence based on mutual assured destruction to one based on a space shield against incoming missiles would take a long time.  
He predicted that it would take at least 10 years before it would be possible to begin switching the emphasis from offensive to defensive weapons, and the President's ultimate objective of ridding the Earth of nuclear weapons would go well into the next century.

Mr Nitze said the Star Wars programme would fall into three distinct phases. The first phase would be devoted to research to see whether a space-based defence system was technologically feasible. During this period the United States would push ahead with attempts to negotiate a substantial reduction in strategic and intermediate range missiles.  
If research showed that a survivable and cost-effective space defence system was possible, the second phase would come into operation. During this phase, the US would seek interim agreement with the Soviet Union on further reductions of offensive nuclear arms and the balanced deployment of defensive weapons.  
In the third and final phase the United States and the Soviet Union would continue the reduction of their nuclear arsenals to zero.  
Gromyko hard line, page 6

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Continued on back page, col 3







### A decadent advertisement for the evils of pornography, says judge

## The Fox's reign of terror ends in jail for life

By Michael Horsnell

Malcolm Fairley, the sex offender known as the Fox who committed rapes and burglaries in the Home Counties last summer, was given six life sentences by a judge yesterday.

Fairley, aged 32, and the father of three children, remained apparently emotionless in the dock as Mr Justice Caulfield sentenced him to a further 82 years for crimes which the judge described as depraved and wicked.

Fairley had pleaded guilty at St Albans Crown Court to three charges of rape and seven of aggravated burglaries and indecent assaults.

Mr John Elliott, QC, prosecuting, said the charges covered the more serious in a series of 79 major crimes committed by Fairley between March and September, 1984, and that Fairley wanted another 68 offences to be taken into consideration.

After listening to the catalogue of sexual offences which terrorized villages between Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable and Tring, the judge said: "There are degrees of wickedness and depravity beyond the capacity of condemnatory description. Your crimes fall within this category, crimes for which there is no excuse and crimes which leave your victims in utter terror and with lifelong burdens of frightening memories."

"You have less desecrated and defiled men and women, old and youthful, in their own homes, which you have then pillaged. I am satisfied that you are a decadent advertisement for the evils of pornography. But they will want to forget you as one of their worst casualties."

After receiving the maximum sentences, which will run concurrently Fairley was escorted from the court, a hundreds of people lining the court precinct hurried abuse.

The court had heard that Fairley, an illiterate, who came to the Aylesbury area in the autumn of 1983, was influenced by hardcore pornographic videos.

Fairley's first sexual attack was in April at the home of a widow aged 74 near Leighton Buzzard. Further sexual attacks and other offences followed, including one in which a shotgun was fired.

When he was arrested he said in a statement to the police: "I am sorry, I never wanted to hurt anybody. I just want to say I am sorry and I am glad I have been caught so I can get help to stop it completely."

Mr Michael Connell, QC, for the defence, said Fairley suffered from personality and physical defects.



Malcolm Fairley, The Fox, (top) and two men who arrested him, Detective Constables Dick Henkes (left) and Nigel Tomkins, above right, Det Chief Insp John Branscombe with The Fox's mask, and, right, his shotgun.

## Flecks of paint trapped rapist

Throughout the hot summer of 1984 the vicious hooded rapist known as "The Fox" cast fear over the lives of thousands of people living in a triangle of villages on the edge of the Chilterns.

Terrified by the violent sexual crimes he committed in an area bounded by Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable and Tring, families padlocked their doors and windows, armed themselves with shotguns and air rifles and slept together for safety.

Malcolm Fairley, for whom "the gun is king" was the man the police, some 500 officers from six forces, were to hunt.

The semi-literate Fairley, from the Sunderland area, twice married with three children, earned his nickname for his astonishing fieldcraft in evading capture and because of the large number of chairs and blankets in some of the houses he burgled. "The Fox" did not have a permanent lair - instead, he adopted a 750ft vantage point as a crow's nest at the

centre of the villages he terrorised.

Det. Chief Supt Brian Prickett, who was in charge of the hunt, said: "It is quite incredible and it shows the animal cunning of the man we were after. He would see where he was going to hit and, having picked out a village or hamlet, he would drive there and select properties, and get to know the area well before carrying out his crime."

Police point to March 1984 as the beginning of his reign of terror. That month he committed 12 burglaries in Leighton Buzzard and a series of raids on secluded homes in the Tring area.

Then on the night of April 11 matters took a more serious turn. Fairley, indelicately assaulted a woman aged 74 at her home in Leighton Buzzard.

On May 12, Fairley broke into the home of an elderly man at Cheddington, Buckingham-

## Teleshopping offers cut-price goods

By Bill Johnston  
Technology Correspondent

The first national television shopping service, which is to offer discounts competitive with any of the high Street retailing chains, will be launched in April by Littlewoods.

About 300 types of branded electrical goods will be on sale through the British Telecom

Prestel information system. It is the first step to be made by Littlewoods towards an electronic catalogue.

The service, called "Shop TV", will allow users to turn to the Littlewoods pages and choose an item; washing machine, microcomputer or a hi-fi from a list displayed on the Prestel television set. The list is compiled by Littlewoods computers and displayed on the Prestel pages based on criteria selected by the "teleshopper" for example price, make or model. Delivery home is free.

After selecting the goods the user presses the appropriate buttons on his television keypad, punching in his or her credit card number.

## Council to supervise alternative medicine

By Nicholas Timmins

A council of eight of the leading professional associations in alternative and complementary medicine has been set up to determine standards of education, training, ethics and discipline for alternative practitioners.

The Council of Complementary and Alternative Medicine is to maintain a register of bona fide practitioners who belong to the member associations which cover acupuncture, chiropractic, homeopathy, herbalism, naturopathy and osteopathy.

The council was launched yesterday at a meeting at the House of Commons attended by Lord Home of the Hirsel whose daughter is a practising acupuncturist and who himself has submitted to the needle as a form of treatment.

The council is being supported by an all-party group of MPs who believe alternative and complementary medicine needs a professional self-regulatory body both to protect the public and to improve the standing of alternative therapies in the eyes of doctors and the Department of Health.

Lord Home of the Hirsel said he was a firm believer in the value of complementary medicine. Speaking at the council's launch, he said the time had come when instead of being at arm's length with the medical profession, firm bridges should be built between the two. He added that his daughter, Mrs Meriel Darby, practised acupuncture on him.

"If I am feeling out of sorts she will diagnose what she thinks it is and then put a needle in me to redress the balance. I have found it has done me good."

The new council members, and Mr William Cash, Conservative MP for Stafford, called for an independent government inquiry on the lines of a Royal Commission into alternative therapies to establish their value.

## BBC will press for wider TV fee

By David Hewson  
Arts Correspondent

The BBC is to ask the Home Office to consider making a licence fee payable on every television set in a home. But the request will not be put until after the next licence fee settlement, expected late next month, the corporation's director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne, said yesterday.

Mr Milne said that the corporation was interested in a car radio tax, paid in conjunction with an excise licence, although the measure has been ruled out by the Government.

He conceded that the decision to drop and reinstate Dallas after public protests was a mistake.

But the decision to drop Dallas was not out of spite because the series had been bought by Thames, Mr Milne said. The move made it appear that Mr Michael Grade, controller of BBC 1, had toyed with the audience's affections, Mr Milne said, something which Mr Grade and the BBC regretted.

The BBC's claim for a rise of £19 to £65 for a colour licence was what was needed, Mr Milne said, and he would not speculate on the effects of a lower one.

The corporation believed that it had fought off the threat of advertising, but expected to encounter the argument at the next licence fee application in three years, Mr Milne said. Introducing commercials would adversely affect commercial radio and the regional and national press.

Leading article, page 11

## Taki released

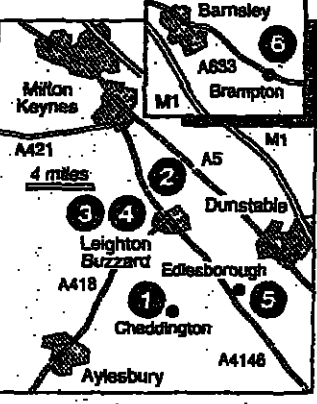
Peter Theodoropoulos, aged 47, the gossip writer Taki, was released from Pentonville Prison, London yesterday after serving two-thirds of a 16-week sentence for trying to smuggle cocaine through Heathrow airport.

### The charges

Fairley, pleaded guilty to burglary at a house in Linslade, near Leighton Buzzard on April 11 1984 (14 years); burglary at a house in Cheddington on May 10 in which he stole a 12-bore double-barrelled shotgun and £450 in cash (14 years); indecently assaulting the owner of the house (10 years); burglary at a house in Tring on June 6 from which he stole a 12-bore single-barrelled shotgun and ammunition (14 years); aggravated burglary on June 9 at a house in Heath and Reach, near Leighton Buzzard, with intent to steal and raping a woman while in possession of a firearm (life); aggravated burglary on June 9 when he broke into a house at Leighton Buzzard with intent to steal and raping a woman while in possession of a firearm (life); aggravated burglary on June 6 when he entered a house at Linslade with intent to rape a woman in possession of a firearm (life); rape on July 10 (life); rape on July 13 (life); rape on August 17 (life); burglary at Peckers, Co Durham, on August 18 (14 years); burglary at a house in Milton Keynes (14 years).

Fairley pleaded not guilty to further charges of grievous bodily harm on June 9, possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life on the same date, and intent to rape on September 9. The Crown accepted the pleas of not guilty in these instances and let the charges lie on the file.

### Where he struck



Police hunting The Fox investigated six attacks: (1) At Cheddington on a man who was sexually assaulted. (2) A shotgun attack on a businessman as he lay in bed. (3) At Bideford Green, near Leighton Buzzard, when a young couple were tied up in their bedroom. (4) Also at Bideford Green when man was forced to watch while his wife was raped. (5) At Edlesborough, where a girl of 18, her brother and boyfriend were subjected to rape and assault. (6) Brampton, South Yorks, where a husband was forced to watch his wife being raped.

### When Detective constables

Dick Henkes, aged 31, and Nigel Tomkins, aged 23, called on Fairley on September 11. It was for a routine "trace, interview and climate" mission.

But a lorry driver interviewed under hypnosis had told police of seeing a car with a Durham number plate parked by the M18 shortly after the attack at Brampton on the Morthen. The car outside Fairley's flat was a yellow Allegro with a Durham number plate.

A search of the flat revealed two sets of green overalls in a material identical to a mask cut from a trouser leg recovered after an earlier assault.

The two detectives decided to put Fairley to one more test.

They knew "The Fox" could be left-handed because he had used his left hand to rip the nightdress from one of his victims and because another woman had seen a distinctive watch on his right wrist.

Constable Henkes told Fairley to put on his watch as they might want to take him away for questioning for some time. Fairley used his left hand to pick up a watch matching the description in the officers' file and strapped it to his right wrist. "I am arresting you", said the detective.

## Retired officer jailed for poisoning wife

Retired Air Commodore Surgeon Frederick Hutter, of Kingsbridge, south Devon, was jailed yesterday for four years after admitting at Exeter Crown Court administering poison to endanger the life of his wife. His plea of not guilty of attempted murder was accepted by the Crown.

He poisoned his wife, Ursula, aged 58, with weedkiller while he was having an affair with a high-ranking Royal Air Force woman officer, the court was told.

Hutter, aged 67, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, dosed his ailing wife's tea and coffee with sodium chlorate from his potting shed. Her hair became coarse, her skin went dry, her body and ankles swelled and she suffered from diarrhoea and nausea.

She became suspicious about his frequent trips to the shed, and after spotting him putting white powder into a mug she called the police.

Mr Neil Butterfield, defending, said Hutter had been driven to desperation by his wife's drinking.

## Importers get warning on unsafe riding hats

Suppliers of unsafe riding hats were warned yesterday by the Government that their products may soon be made illegal if they fail to comply with new British safety standards.

Mr Alexander Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, issued the warning after MPs and equestrian societies demanded a ban on the import and sale of unsafe hats.

The British Horse Society, in particular, is anxious about the rising sales of cheap hats, imported mainly from South Korea.

The new British standard sets significantly higher safety requirements. To be deemed safe a hat must be able to withstand a heavier shock, equivalent to a 5 kilogram weight being dropped from 1.6 metres, and protect the skull and temples.

Mr Fletcher said that the Government is hoping to introduce a general safety requirement for suppliers of all goods next year, in a Bill to be based on last year's White Paper on the safety of goods.

## Rights 'died with actor'

The rights of Peter Sellers, the actor, in the character he created in the Pink Panther films died with him, counsel claimed in the High Court in London yesterday.

Sellers' interest in the name, voices and likeness of the bumbling French policeman Inspector Clouseau, could not pass on to his estate, Mr Andrew Bateson, QC, said.

Mr Bateson, counsel for United Artists and Blake Edwards, the film director was answering claims that the film makers broke contracts with Sellers when they made the sixth film in the series, *Trail of the Pink Panther* after the actor's death in 1980. Sellers' estate claims damage and the withdrawal of the film because it used discarded material featuring the actor.

The hearing continues today.

Update on IBM, February 1985. No. 2

# Investing two million pounds in Britain every week.

Information technology is said to be the fastest growing industry in the country.

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IBM UK employs over 17,000 men and women, having recruited 1,700 people last year alone. All receive training every year as part of IBM's continuous development programme. For example technical representatives receive 22 days training every year.

In January this year, IBM opened its sixth education centre in Britain. This is at Warbrook, south of Reading, where 2,000 residential students can be accommodated a year.

IBM provides training not only for its staff but for its customers, with 340 different courses designed for senior executives and technicians. More than 27,000 took advantage of these IBM courses last year.

REVERSING THE DECLINE OF MANUFACTURING

This year, IBM is doubling the size of its manufacturing support centre at Warwick, where IBM works with

British companies to introduce advanced manufacturing systems and computer aided design to the shop floor.

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SHOWCASE IN LONDON

Since October 1983, current and potential customers have been able to see a large part of the IBM range demonstrated at IBM's biggest UK customer support centre. Situated on London's South Bank, this represents an investment of around £40 million.

DESIGNED IN BRITAIN. SOLD WORLD-WIDE

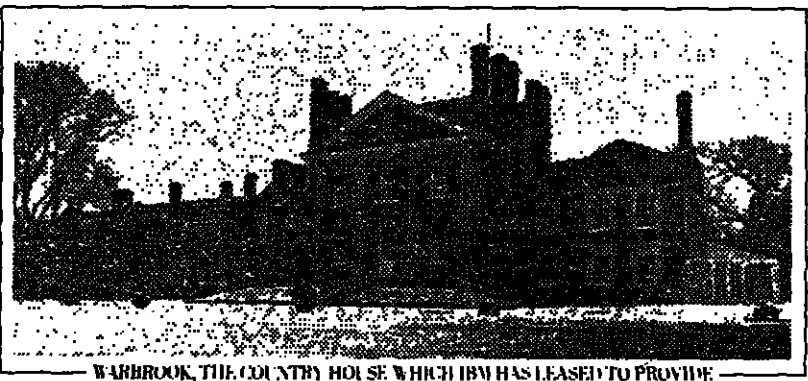
One of IBM's most important investments is in its development staff at the IBM laboratory in Hursley, near Winchester.

Major 1984 design successes from Hursley include two powerful workstations based on the IBM Personal Computer. Hursley develops products for use all over the world.

BRITAIN'S SIXTH BIGGEST EXPORTER

The success of IBM products, especially the Personal Computer, has led to the expansion of IBM's manufacturing complex in Greenock, Scotland, where two new production lines were opened last year.

In 1984, IBM was Britain's 47th largest company. Yet exports from Greenock and the plant at Havant, Hampshire, made IBM Britain's sixth largest exporter.



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PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 26 1985

State of the pound Reason for flak jacket

Alliance want funds

UK must emulate enterprise of US

THE DOLLAR

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, has agreed with President Reagan that the best contribution the United States could make to a long-term solution of European concern about the rise in the dollar...

other currencies was sparked off by the ill-fated comments by President Reagan at his press conference? Does he further agree that she gave the impression that by flattery and flattery she would be able to persuade him to bail out the pound?

had been saying for the last five or six years. The high rate of the dollar encourages exports because it acts as a tariff barrier against American imports.

Wrong for teachers to strike

EDUCATION

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, rejected a call for an independent review of the teachers' pay claim, saying during a question time in the Commons that their pay had kept pace with inflation since 1979.

Constitutional reform Bill rejected

SCOTLAND

Mr John Hope Robertson (East Lothian, Lab) was refused leave in the Commons to bring in a Bill to provide for formal public consultation in Scotland on constitutional reform.

£6.5m to fence cruise missile base at Molesworth

DEFENCE

The total Ministry of Defence cost of the operation to fence the RAF Molesworth site was likely to be £6.5 million, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questions.

Nato group to meet in March

DEFENCE

The Government had no plans to introduce the neutron bomb, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, said in answer to Commons questions on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear planning group, which will meet on March 26 and 27 in Luxembourg.

Sentence not changed by Ministry

As with all official reports the sentence in Chief of the Staff's despatch from Sir John Fieldhouse on the Falklands War went through more than one draft, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, said at a question time in the Commons.

Why Community needs to have overdraft

EEC FINANCE

If the United Kingdom did not advance its payments to the EEC, it would cause distortion in the way the EEC to carry on its monthly budgets of one twelfth of the budget for last year, and as that is not enough to meet outgoings...

Oil search 'relies on old maps'

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Diamond (SDP) appealed time in the House of Lords for more money from the Treasury for the 35 Alliance peers to conduct their business in the House.

Alliance peers seek financial assistance

HOUSE OF LORDS

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Chicken source of poison that led to 19 deaths, inquiry told

New evidence about the source of an outbreak of salmonella poisoning that killed 19 elderly, mentally ill hospital patients, was disclosed at a public inquiry yesterday.

Frog watch award for policemen

The inquiry team is headed by Judge Huggill, QC, a senior Crown Court judge. He is sitting with the microbiologists, Professor Rosalinde Hurley and Mr Patrick Salmon, chairman of the South-West Surrey District Health Authority.

Oil search 'relies on old maps'

Oil companies are having to use Victorian geological maps to plan onshore exploration, according to Professor John Dewey, head of the geological sciences department at Durham University.

Channel 4 'unfair' to newspaper owners

A Channel 4 programme about the introduction of new technology in the printing industry is criticized by the Broadcasting Complaints Commission today for misleading and biased reporting.

Radioactive mud protest

Seven members of Greenpeace who dumped five tons of radioactive mud on the steps of the Department of the Environment in Great Peter Street, Westminster, yesterday, walked free from court after spending four hours in police cells.

Dublin four face capital murder charge

Four men went on trial for their first time in Dublin's anti-terrorism Special Criminal Court yesterday.

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INSTITUTE OF DIRECTORS

Tebbit on schools • MacGregor and NUM • Whitehall is criticized

Tebbit tells big business to promote new image in schools

By Edward Townsend

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday called for the creation of "an enterprise culture" and urged businessmen to stop complaining about the failure of the education system and to "get into schools and get involved".

He told the Institute of Directors in London: "I do not doubt that some of what is taught in our schools is wholly irrelevant to the needs of modern society and that many of the young people who come to you for jobs have no knowledge of the skills you require. But if that is to change then schools need to be told what is required, they need help with information and resources and they need contact with the outside world".

Mr Tebbit said it was sad but true that most children did not meet an industrialist or businessman and gained their impressions of industry only from television and newspapers or from teachers, "who all too often gain their impressions either from the same source or

the prejudices of those who taught them".

The modern factory with good working conditions and good industrial relations was an image with which young people were unfamiliar. "So it is hardly surprising that as a result they get the wrong impression of what industry is all about".

Mr Tebbit praised the successes of "businesses freed from state control and made to pay for themselves in the market place". They had been showing improvements in productivity, performance and profits.

"To the Labour Party it is a mortal blow. For it proves that it is free enterprise which results in the creation of wealth and an improved standard of living, that state ownership, however it is dressed up, is an unlikely recipe for commercial success.

"The collectivist doctrine of class, four, upon which the Labour Party, moderate, militant or marxist is based, is fundamentally flawed. Your firms and their employees are the wealth-creators. It is on



Cut and thrust of debate: Speakers at the institute's conference yesterday included Mr Norman Tebbit, Mr John Inlay, chairman of a computer company, Management Science America, who used a Samurai sword to illustrate a point; and the Prince of Wales. (Photographs: John Voos)

your efforts that the rest of us

greater readiness to get out there and join in the process. Mr Tebbit said that the businessmen must show they are not all "mini-JR Ewings or Alexis Colbys". It seemed natural in Britain to disparage work creation and enterprise, to knock the profit motive and to sneer at the Protestant work ethic, he added.

There was no shortage of stories about corruption in the business world.

"If one believed the television, one would think you were all J R Ewings or Alexis Colbys, and not the honest and caring people which you really are." He said businessmen had a responsibility to correct the picture.

He suggested to delegates that his opposite number in the Labour party, Mr John Smith, had become a "closet capitalist" after recent remarks on the benefits of enterprise.

"It is too much to hope that Mr Scargill will become one, even if he likes to live like one," he said.

MacGregor predicts resurgence of democracy in NUM

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, told Britain's leading company directors yesterday that he returned to work by striking miners should lead to a "resurgence of democracy" within the National Union of Mineworkers.

"These people, many of them brave men, face enormous pressures - economic pressures on them and their families which are tragic, and they have decided to reestablish their position in the industry. I think we should all salute them".

Mr MacGregor said that Britain had abundant natural energy resources and by intelligent exploitation "we shall provide a more secure future for those in the mining industry, coupled with better rewards".

This would apply to the whole of the workforce as it converted the mining industry into a success story which would make Britain unique in Europe as the possessor of low-cost fossil energy.

Earlier, Mr MacGregor made clear his belief that much of the blame for Britain's manufacturing industry malaise was due to inflexibility of the workforce, and insistence on wage increases higher than inflation.

In the United States there had been a drop of almost 6 per cent, in real terms, in wages between 1977 and 1984, and many observers took the view that this had clearly had an

important impact on the reversal of unemployment.

In the UK, the steel industry, which had had no wage increase for three years, was now lean and one of the most productive in Europe. However, there was a tendency in Britain to look for wage settlements which continued to exceed productivity gains and inflation.

Earlier, the convention heard a scathing attack on the Labour party from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He said that following the Government's success in privatizing industries such as telecommunications and British Airways, the Labour party remained in "an intellectual rut", trying to find new ways "to fool the electorate over which euphemism to use for nationalization".

Referring to the privatization of British Leyland, Mr Tebbit said that the sale of Austin Rover would not be considered until a new collaborative venture with another car company had been concluded. There was 20 per cent over-capacity in the European car industry, and BL was one of the smaller contenders.

He said that he was sometimes depressed when thinking of the £1 billion the Government had injected into BL, but his counterpart in France must be more depressed by the £10 billion injected into Renault.

Whitehall structure 'inadequate for task'

Sir John Hoskyns, director general of the institute, praised the Prime Minister and Government for what had been achieved since 1979, but complained that "there is still no adequate organization or method in Whitehall for developing a shared understanding of what remains to be done" or for communicating that understanding to command general assent.

"And time is getting short. No matter what the individual qualities of brain and character may be, the institutional competence does not exist for the biggest and most crucial problem-solving task of all - I therefore believe that we in this institute - and others outside Whitehall who care about the country's future - must help government to develop first the shared understanding, and then the competence necessary to act on it."

Leadership in business and politics required inspired and systematic thinking about the future. In the past 40 years there had been proportionately more successful "British" businesses than British governments.

People were no longer sure, Sir John said, that an economic miracle was in sight. "After travelling hopefully for 40 years, Britain is still heading for the wrong destination. The

central problems interact with increasing power: uncontrollable spending, intolerable taxation for ordinary people, chaotic welfare and unions which have yet to find a role. "With the best of intentions we have designed a system which cannot work. The temporary financial stability achieved over the past five years gives us our first - and perhaps last - chance to replace it with one that does."

Earlier, Sir John declared that the concept of free and competing business as the key to social and economic progress was still fighting for its life, globally and in Britain.

"It worries me to hear people celebrating the great change of attitudes in this country over the past five years. The process has scarcely started. It bothers me when people rationalize our failure in manufacturing as a natural accompaniment to North Sea oil or the growth of the service sector. We have declined in manufacturing because we have not been good enough at it."

"We are still struggling to break out of 30 years of leadership failure by politicians, Civil Servants, directors and managers, trade union leaders and teachers. It is still tough and go."



Barriers to foreign trade grow

Mr Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), made a strong attack on growing protectionism.

He said that the trend towards protection of "whole sectors of national economies from foreign competition", was increasing. "Import duties continue to fall but at the same time sectoral barriers, which are more discriminatory and damaging, are introduced".

He said that between 1968 and 1983 the number of non-tariff barriers introduced throughout the world, covering industries such as steel, cars, consumer electronics and textiles, had quadrupled.

There was a great temptation among nations to use trade measures when the real problem lay in the structural weakness of industry.

Private industry 'should help Third World'

Mr Tom Claassen, president of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, told the convention that there was an urgent need to expand and release the energies of private sector business to help the developing countries.

"Securing a sustained economic growth in the developing countries calls for the fullest employment by those countries of all available resources. In that endeavour, the relationship between government and private enterprise has never been as easy. Governments worry that private sector investment policies distort national economic development objectives. Meanwhile, the private sector sees government policies distorting the market and jeopardizing the incentives for entrepreneurship."

"With domestic and external resources currently so constrained, the pursuit of efficiency and domestic resource mobilization in the developing countries is more critical for them than ever. That is why there is such an urgent need to reduce, if not finally

eliminate, the chronic lack of mutual confidence between developing country governments and business, and to expand and release the energies of the private sector. Its participation in the development process is not an option; it is an essential.

"There is evidence enough that the most rapid economic growth in the developing world has been achieved where governments have recognized the value of private enterprise; that it can, for example, contribute to efficient industrialization by mobilizing private savings, harnessing entrepreneurship, diffusing economic power, widening consumer choice and stimulating competition.

"Of course the public sector also has a crucial role to play. It must provide the setting and the infrastructure within which entrepreneurship can thrive. And the experience of development points clearly to the need for a pragmatic balance between the two sectors."

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Commentary

# Solidarity halts prices strike but presses on with protests

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa yesterday called off a planned Solidarity strike against government plans for food price rises but said that the banned trade union would still stage some protest actions tomorrow. Apparently to press for the release of political prisoners.

Mr Walesa was responding to a Government climbdown on the issue of food price increases. Original proposals, which drew criticism from the official pro-Government trades unions, provided for an across-the-board price rise of about 12 to 13 per cent.

The authorities have now announced that they will reduce that increase and stagger it throughout the year to muffle the impact on ordinary working people and pensioners.

The Solidarity chairman saw this yesterday as a victory for his strike threat. "We are cancelling the strike call because the Government has withdrawn the price rise proposals. The action forced the Government to make concessions," he said in a statement read by phone from his apartment in Gdansk.

The statement was also endorsed by Mr Zbigniew Bujak, the fugitive Solidarity leader, on behalf of the whole underground leadership. But Mr Walesa still held out the prospect of further protests:

"Not all matters have been resolved. Therefore all other protest actions due to take place on Thursday will go ahead."

Mr Walesa and Mr Bujak appeared to be referring to the possibility of protests. After religious services on Thursday to call for the release of Solidarity colleagues, including Mr Adam Michnik, Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Mr Bogdan Lis who are under arrest.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman said yesterday that the authorities would take tough action against protesters including those organized in factories. Apart from penal code and labour code legislation, the authorities could apply article 47 of the trade union law which provides for a jail term of up to a year for strike organizers, he told reporters.

The 15-minute strike, coming on top of a hard winter, that was likely to cost the country about 60 billion zlotys, was a serious attempt at disruption of the economy, he said in 15 minutes, could produce 12,000 pairs of shoes.

Mr Urban claimed that on the basis of an opinion poll carried out by the Government there was a large and increasing measure of supported legal action against such protests while 26 per cent, compared to 39 per cent in 1983, opposed it.

## US warns Warsaw over expulsion

From Our Correspondent, Washington

The White House warned Poland yesterday that it would face tough reprisals if it expelled another United States diplomat, after the expulsion of the US defence attaché, Colonel Frederick Myer, on Monday.

Colonel Myer was ordered out for allegedly taking pictures in a restricted area, a charge Washington denied. The State Department retaliated by expelling Mr Zygmunt Szymanski, the defence attaché at the Polish Embassy in Washington.

The White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said yesterday: "We would consider repulsion of the action by the Polish Government as a reason for our own serious action on our part." He refused to say what action might be taken but added: "We would really get tough."

President Reagan has been following a step-by-step plan of easing US sanctions against Poland in response to Warsaw's liberalization moves. The sanctions were put in place when Warsaw imposed martial law more than three years ago.

According to the US Defence Department, Colonel Myer and his wife, Barbara, were taken forcibly from a US government car and held incommunicado for nearly six hours after their arrest last Thursday.

The department described the treatment of the couple as particularly outrageous, saying Mrs Myer's clothing was taken from her. "Only upon Mrs Myer's protestations did males leave the room where she was detained," a statement said.

## True meaning of special relationships

It might be argued that that is sufficient indication of how empty the "special relationship" has become. Surely in the past the President of the US would have had to show more consideration for the feelings of the British Prime Minister?

But I differ from Professor Buchanan as to what the special relationship used to be. It was never a partnership of equal partners. It was a partnership of unequal powers. But in international affairs this must seem like a contradiction in terms. Where there are great disparities in wealth, military strength and the degree of material dependence upon the other, there cannot be consistent equality of respect.

For much of the time the difference in power between the US and Britain was masked by sentiment and esteem for British experience. But even the friendship between Churchill and Roosevelt, which is often regarded as the apogee of the special relationship, was much affected by the changing balance of power between the two countries.

## Changing US view of West Europe

The nearest they came to a sense of true equality was just after Pearl Harbor, when Churchill was able to insist on an early meeting in Washington. The British Prime Minister was not so successful in securing adequate consultation before Yalta. By then Britain had become unmistakably the junior partner, and the balance has shifted progressively further to Britain's disadvantage since then.

Does this mean that the special relationship has become either dead or useless to Britain? I do not think so. Western Europe may no longer have such a high priority in American thinking, and within Europe West Germany may matter more now in material terms.

But Americans and British still feel particularly comfortable dealing with each other. We all know that this does not mean that the US is always prepared to accept the British point of view. But it does give us a head start in arguing our case in Washington because there is still an assumption there that it is part of the natural order for the two countries to be in step.

British opinions are all the more likely to be taken seriously because they are seen to be based on a bedrock of agreement on fundamentals. In speaking as she did in Washington last week, Mrs Thatcher was not renouncing British influence. Rather she was creating the conditions in which it stands the best chance of being effective. That is the essence of the special relationship today. It gives the opportunity to advise, to warn and sometimes to be consulted.

# Spotting Russia's deep-sea dinosaur

Carry the next generation of Britain's strategic nuclear deterrent.

There is believed to be only one operational, although a second is expected to enter service shortly, and a third is at an advanced stage of construction. It is armed with 20 SS-N20 nuclear missiles, each with a range of 5,000 miles. This means that it will be able to operate in some of the most remote ocean areas, and still remain within range of strategic targets.

The first Typhoon is thought so far to have remained in northern waters in the vicinity of the Barents Sea, relatively close to its base in the Kola Peninsula, and it was in the Barents Sea that the photograph was recently taken.

Typoon at sea: One of the first photographs of the world's largest submarine, Russia's Typhoon, which was released yesterday by the Royal Navy (Rodney Cowton writes). This 24,000-ton giant is nearly 200 years long, more than three times as heavy as a British Polaris submarine, and at least 6,000 tons heavier than the planned Trident submarine which will

## Greek link with Oslo spy trial

From Ulf Andeasen, Oslo

Mr Arne Treholt, the former Norwegian deputy minister and diplomat charged with having worked as a KGB agent for more than a decade, said in court here yesterday the left-wing movement of Greece had been formative in his political commitment.

A warm personal friendship had developed between Mr Treholt and the present Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, which continued up to Mr Treholt's arrest last year.

Mr Treholt described how, as a journalist and young labour politician, he got closely acquainted with the opposition against the Junta which ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. He met Mr Papandreu a year before the Junta seized power.

His Greek contacts extended to other members of today's ruling Socialist establishment in Athens, including the actress-politician, Melina Mercouri.

The involvement of the United States with Greek military Junta contributed to the forming of Mr Treholt's strong anti-Americanism, which is assumed to have been an ideological foundation for his alleged spying activities.

Through Greek contacts he later got in touch with Iraqi intelligence. He is also charged with spying for the Iraqis.

"I have seen it as part of my mission to work for a better dialogue, and to build bridges between East and West," Mr Treholt told the court.

Mr Treholt has pleaded not guilty on all charges, having withdrawn the statements which he made to the contrary which he gave to the police shortly after his arrest.

In his opinion, the documents which he handed over to the KGB were of minor significance. "They were not secrets, the contents of several of them have been published in the *Economist* magazine," he said. During his meetings with Soviet intelligence officers he had mainly discussed international issues, he added.

He argued that of 832 supposedly classified documents seized at his apartment only 14 contained secret information, with the rest either freely available in the press or declassified files.

Some documents he declassified himself while state secretary for the law of the sea, a post he held from 1976 to 1979 after their contents no longer needed to be kept secret, he said.

He admitted having 59 regular working lunches with Soviet diplomats, but denied passing on anything which could endanger Norwegian national interests.

## Killers may have been Zanu men

From Jan Raath, Harare

Two men arrested in connection with the killing of five United African National Council officials on Sunday are suspected of being supporters of the ruling party, Zanu (PF).

In his first statement about the killings, the Zimbabwean Government said yesterday it was making no attempt to hide the fact that the arrested men may have been "government supporters."

The five officials from Hwange were dragged off a train in the north-western coal-mining town and shot at point-blank range on the platform. Police sources said only two men had fired weapons.

Earlier, Bishop Abel Muzorewa said he held both the Government and the ruling party responsible for the killings.

"If there are people," he said, "who like sleepwalkers move, without being aware that they are on the edge of the abyss, then other nations must defend humanity against being dragged over the precipice."

He denied that the placing of new American missiles in Europe had helped anyone's security. On the contrary, the European continent was now undermined by an explosive force of enormous power. He placed responsibility on the United States as the country which had pressed others into accepting missiles, as well as on those countries which had given their assent.

He made no distinction about the varying degrees of readiness on the part of different countries in Europe to receive those missiles.

## Gromyko takes a hard line

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who finishes his talks here today, delivered a hard message to his hosts about the likelihood of success in the coming negotiations at Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The world was literally holding its breath, he said. "But we nourish no illusions. Negotiations will be difficult."

Speaking at a luncheon given here yesterday in his honour by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko said that the Geneva negotiations had not begun, but in the United States there was already an abundance of statements to the effect that programmes for the stockpiling of weapons would be carried through.

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## Pretoria eases curbs on urban blacks

From Michael Horsby, Johannesburg

Liberal groups, while conceding that the Government's latest move could make life easier for some blacks, generally were not impressed, particularly as the Government has indicated that no further changes in "influx control" legislation can be expected this year.

This is "a crushing disappointment," according to Mrs Sheema Duncan, the national director of Black Sash, an organization run mainly by white women, which gives advice and help to blacks trying to find a way through the maze of pass laws that restrict their movements.

President Botha had raised hopes in his speech opening the new, multiracial Parliament that influx control was to be scrapped, she said.

The proposed changes to existing legislation, announced this week by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister responsible for Black Affairs, would make it easier for Africans to move from one urban area to another.

At present, an African only qualifies to live in an urban area with his family if he was born in an established black township or has worked continuously for the same employer for 10 years, or for different employers for 15

# Spotting Russia's deep-sea dinosaur



Typoon at sea: One of the first photographs of the world's largest submarine, Russia's Typhoon, which was released yesterday by the Royal Navy (Rodney Cowton writes). This 24,000-ton giant is nearly 200 years long, more than three times as heavy as a British Polaris submarine, and at least 6,000 tons heavier than the planned Trident submarine which will

## Drive to resettle refugees

By Michael Prest in Khartoum and Paul Vallely in London

The Sudanese Government and the rebels in Tigré and Eritrea share a common desire to resettle thousands of Ethiopian refugees in their home province. They are looking to Western aid donors and agencies for help, but a combination of political wrangling, civil war and the sheer scale of the problem means that there are no easy solutions.

A massive programme to move more than 200,000 Ethiopian refugees from camps in Sudan and resettle them in their homes in drought-affected Tigré, Mr Tadros Hagos, the chairman, has appealed to the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva to use its influence with charities, governments and international agencies such as the EEC to help finance a \$500 million resettlement scheme. He is seeking a two-year commitment to feed 2.5 million of the 3.8 million people at risk of starvation in the province, and begin an ambitious programme of development work designed to lead to self-sufficiency by 1987.

The society's move comes at a time when most relief workers and Western government advisers are learning of the scale on which international food aid fails to reach the five million people of Tigré, one of the worst affected provinces in the drought.

The Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu, has rejected recently two offers from the head of the United Nations famine operation in Addis Ababa that food should be distributed independently by the Red Cross and by the UN. He promised increased armed convoys of food for Eritrea and Tigré, but so far those have not materialized, Mr Jagos said.

"The time has now come for the international community to send aid direct to the areas which the Government is failing to reach." More than 1,500 people were now dying every day in the province, Mr Hagos said. "We are hoping that governments, where they feel they cannot be seen to give aid to a rebel area, will do so indirectly through the voluntary agencies."

Meanwhile, Sudan is surreptitiously allowing food and medicines across the border into Ethiopia in a belated attempt to stem the flood of refugees into Sudan's eastern province.

The shipments have been made in the last fortnight and so far add up to only 1,000 tonnes. But the operation indicates how anxious the Sudanese Government is becoming about the impact of the more than one million refugees in the east on the local population.

Highly placed sources here say that the shipments may be part of a deal with the Tigré People's Liberation Front to restrain the estimated 200,000 Tigréan refugees poised to cross the border.

## Bush accuses Ethiopia

Washington - Vice-President George Bush has accused the Marxist Ethiopian and Soviet governments of failing to respond properly to the famine in Ethiopia (Molisa Ali writes).

Mr Bush, who is to visit Sudan, Niger and Mali next week to help to focus world attention on the African drought and famine crisis, told the National Press Club on Monday: "Famine has been so devastating in Ethiopia in part because the Government has used it as an instrument of war in Eritrea and Tigré. And with decent people all over the world, this is of great concern to us."

He said that President Reagan was particularly concerned about reports of Ethiopian Government and rebel obstruction of "Free World relief efforts in Ethiopia itself."

The most serious abuse of human rights had been the Ethiopian Government's refusal to allow relief agencies safe passage to take food into areas of Eritrea and Tigré not under its control.



## Pit rescue trauma

A French rescue worker, wearing an oxygen tank, emerging from the Simon coal mine, near Forbach in Lorraine, during efforts to find the bodies of 22 miners killed in Monday's explosion.

M Laurent Fabias, the French Prime Minister, visited the pit yesterday and said that two separate inquiries had been set up into the circumstances surrounding the explosion.

## Ministers flounder in EEC wine lake

From a Correspondent, Brussels

EEC agriculture ministers were preparing last night for yet another all-night meeting in Brussels after a day-and-a-half of talks had failed to find a way to drain the Community's wine lake.

Urgent discussions on milk quota rules, of vital interest to EEC West Germany, Italy and France tried to resolve their differences over 600-million gallons of surplus wine produced each year.

With the surplus now ap-

# Top Mafia leaders indicted in New York

New York (Reuter) - A federal grand jury yesterday indicted all nine members of the "Cosa Nostra Commission" alleged to be the ruling council of the Mafia's five crime families in New York.

The indictment alleges that the commission "authorized gangland killings, settled such disputes, and regulates Mafia criminal activities ranging from loan-sharking and gambling to drug trafficking and labor racketeering."

It named the five alleged bosses or acting bosses of the New York families, Paul Castellano, "Fat Tony" Salerno, Anthony Corallo, Philip Rastelli and Gen. Roy Liggio, and four other reputed top figures: Aniello Dellacroce, Salvatore Santoro, Christopher Fumori and Ralph Scapeco.

## Chess resumes on Sept 1

Manila (Reuter) - A chess tournament between Anatoly Karpov, the reigning champion, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, to decide who is the best world chess champion will start September 1. Mr. Florencio Campomanes, the head of the World Chess Federation, said yesterday.

The contest in Moscow lasted 160 days and ended with Karpov leading 5-3, one victory away from retaining the title he has successfully defended since 1975.

## Kyprianou puts off London trip

Nicosia (Reuter) - President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus has postponed a planned trip to London for talks tomorrow with Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the island's political status.

He was censured recently by the House of Representatives for his handling of UN-sponsored talks with the Turkish Cypriots. A statement was promised on Friday on whether he intended to resign.

## Chinese bring back salute

Peking (AP) - China is restoring the practice of pupils saluting teachers, scrapped two decades ago as a repulsive Confucian tradition, the *Guangming Daily* reports. It is part of a campaign to upgrade respect for teachers.

Young pioneers will salute by raising their right hand above the head, while girls must bow. The regulation verbal greeting will be: "Good morning, teacher. How are you teacher?"

## Ports strike

Paris - Members of the Communist-led CGT union employed by French ports have been called out on a 24-hr strike today in pursuit of a wage claim. It is not expected to affect cross-Channel ferries, except for the loading of cars and heavy cargo.

## Swiss apology

Bern (AP) - Switzerland has apologized to the Soviet Union after Bern police used tear gas to try to make a renegade Soviet diplomat accept a blood alcohol test after passing a red light and being chased through the Swiss capital. His plea of diplomatic immunity was eventually accepted.

## Two to die

Pietermaritzburg (Reuter) - Two self-confessed members of the military wing of the outlawed African National Congress, Sipho Kulu, aged 25, and Lucky Payi, 20, were sentenced to death for the murder of a community leader outside his home here last year.

## Lab blazes

Basle (Reuter) - Fire broke out in the Basle Institute for Immunology, destroying years of research work and injuring at least two people. The laboratory is funded by the Hoffman-La Roche chemical company.

## Foetus sales

Vienna (AP) - Two employees of the Vienna Polyclinic have been dismissed after a press disclosure of an illegal business in human foetuses, sold after abortions to drug companies. They were not identified.

## Killer hanged

Budapest (Reuter) - A 28-year-old Hungarian, Richard Richter, who ran amok with a knife in a seized prison last October, killing three policemen and wounding four others, was hanged yesterday.

## Caribou blame

Montreal (Reuter) - The drowning of 10,000 caribou swept away on two swollen rivers while migrating across Quebec last September, was a natural catastrophe, according to an official report. Eskimos blamed Quebec's power authority for allowing too much water through a dam.

## Wrangles push OAU off course

Addis Ababa (Reuter) - African foreign ministers yesterday discussed the continent's grave economic problems, but diplomats said political divisions appeared likely to deflect attention from a slide into deeper poverty.

Colonel Mengistu, the Ethiopian leader, in an opening speech on Monday to the Organization of African Unity ministerial meeting, condemned an unnamed member nation for co-operating with South Africa recently. He said the policy was "outrageous and fraught with diverse consequences."

Some diplomats said Colonel Mengistu was referring to Somalia. Others interpreted his remarks as an attack on Mozambique.

Somalia was reported recently to have negotiated aircraft landing rights with South Africa, but the Mogadishu Government denied this.

The speech dismayed some delegates, who had hoped the conference would concentrate entirely on economic issues without becoming bogged down in political wrangles.



# Lange visit offers UK chance to heal rift over NZ nuclear stand

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

New Zealand's bulky Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, arrives in Britain today for a visit which could bring him into confrontation with Mrs Margaret Thatcher over his Government's anti-nuclear stand.

Its refusal to allow American warships to visit New Zealand without a declaration that they are not carrying nuclear weapons has caused a breach with the US and threatened the unity of the Australian-New Zealand-US (Anzus) defence pact.

Mrs Thatcher has also made clear that she will be "very disappointed" if Royal Navy vessels are not made welcome in New Zealand when they are in the region.

Geographically New Zealand may be the most distant member of the Commonwealth, but emotionally it remains the closest.

Its troops fought alongside the British in the First World War, most notably at Gallipoli, and in the Second World War in Italy, the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Detachments sailed to the Korean War and Vietnam, and contributed to the Commonwealth Monitoring Force which helped supervise the transfer of power in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe five years ago.

Since the early 1970s, moreover, Britain and New Zealand have been linked through the Five Power Defence Agreement in South-East Asia - established after Britain's retreat west of Suez. So much they have shared.

Yet ironically the greatest external threat that New Zealand has faced since 1945 has come from Britain itself - through its decision to join the European Community 12 years ago.

Since then New Zealand's economic policy has been an exercise in crisis management as successive governments have sought new markets - in the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the Middle East and the United States. They have also been forced to diversify their products and by the end of this decade more than half the country's export earnings should come from manufactured goods.

But relations between London and Wellington have stayed cordial, partly because of family bonds and partly because of continuing mutual dependence.

Britain has won the thanks of Mr Lange himself by negotiating Commonwealth preferences for New Zealand exports to the EEC. The latest agreements were signed last year, allowing in 245,000 tonnes of sheepmeat a year and 83,000 tonnes of



Away from it all: King Husain and Queen Nur of Jordan relaxing with their children far from the problems of the Middle East during a skiing holiday at Zuers in the Austrian Alps.

## Turning point in fight against crime

# Briton takes over at Interpol

From Diana Geddes Paris

At a time of increasing world-wide preoccupation with the fight against international terrorism and crime, a Briton has been chosen for the first time to head the Paris-based International Criminal Police Organisation, better known as Interpol.

Mr Raymond Kendall, aged 50, of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, took over earlier this month as acting secretary-general on the retirement due to ill health of M André Brossard, the present secretary-general. He is virtually certain to be confirmed for a five-year term in that post when Interpol's 136 member states meet for their annual general assembly this autumn.

Ever since the organization moved to Paris in 1946, (after fleeing the war in Nazi-controlled Berlin), the secretary-general has been a Frenchman. Indeed, it was written into Interpol's 1956 constitution that the secretary-general should preferably come from the organization's host country.

Last year, however, Interpol reached a critical turning point in its 62-year history, when it signed a "headquarters" agreement with the French Government, which turned what was in effect a French-dominated policeman's club with international ramifications into a truly international organization.

One of the most immediate beneficial results of that change has been to enable Interpol to start computerizing its invaluable collection of criminal intelligence files on some two

### THE INTERPOL PROFILE

The organization is an international criminal intelligence service. Founded in Vienna in 1923, it has 136 member states.

HO, Paris, 250 staff, including 60 police. Budget 16 million Swiss francs (about £3 million), contributed by member states.

Operates through the Interpol "national central bureaus" in each member state, staffed by local police operating within limits of their country's laws. Has no operational or investigatory arm.

Helps provide information and aid police co-operation in four main areas of international crime: Drug trafficking; theft, particularly works of art; fraud and currency counterfeiting; violent crime, including terrorism. Also issues international police notices, including all international arrest warrants.

Acting Secretary-General: Raymond Kendall, age 50, MA Oxford, 1958-62 Uganda police, 1962 Metropolitan Police, Scotland Yard, Special Branch, 1971-Interpol.

million people, the only access to which is at present through a laborious card-index system. Under the French law on privacy, Interpol was not allowed to put any names into a computer file: as an international organization, it is now exempt from that law.

Interpol has agreed to set up an independent control commission, consisting of four members including an international expert on data processing and chaired by an internationally qualified lawyer, which will have the right of access at any time to Interpol's records to make sure there is no abuse of individual civil rights.

In theory, only those people who have been convicted of, or are strongly suspected of being implicated in serious crimes, which involve more than one country, are liable to be entered on to the Interpol files. If they are subsequently amnestied, or commit no further crime for five years, their names will normally be expunged from the records, Mr Kendall says.

The question of a possible misuse of Interpol files is particularly sensitive given the catholic nature of Interpol's membership. Any country may apply to become a member and once its application has been accepted by a two-thirds majority of the existing members, it has the same rights as any other member state to information, regardless of its own political or judicial system, or its record on human rights.

No applicant has ever been



Mr Kendall: Cautious approach to terrorism.

# Evidence lacking to charge Packer, says prosecutor

Sydney (Reuters) - A royal commission which linked the Australian businessman Mr Kerry Packer to organized crime did not provide enough material to lay criminal charges against him, Mr Ian Temby, a spokesman for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said yesterday.

The final report by the commission into organized crime was made available to the prosecutor's office and other agencies after five of its 11 volumes were made public late last year.

It contained confidential material concerning the activities of Mr Packer, chief of the Australian Consolidated Press group and best known for his promotion of world cricket.

Mr Temby said his office had no interest in Mr Packer at the moment but thought other agencies needed to investigate further.

"My understanding is that others do have [interest] in Mr Packer", he said.

The royal commission's work in pursuing organized crime has been taken over by a National Crime Authority set up by the Labor Government.

The prosecutor's office would consider the matter later when more material was sent to it "in a more refined form", Mr Temby said.

The commission claimed the existence of a complex web of organized crime, tax fraud, drug trafficking and the laundering of its proceeds, illegal gambling and official corruption.

Mr Packer has vigorously denied involvement in drug trafficking and other criminal activities. He was cleared in December of allegations by the commission that linked him to the death of a former Queensland bank manager.

An inquest into the banker's death, ordered after Mr Cosigan's report, confirmed he had committed suicide and found no evidence to back up the inquiry's contention that he was murdered.

# Marcos gives a job pledge to Ver

From Keith Dalton, Manila

General Fabian Ver, who is on trial as an accessory in the murder of the Philippines opposition leader Benigno Aquino, will be reinstated as armed forces Chief of Staff if acquitted, President Marcos said yesterday.

He said "formal agreement" to reappoint General Ver, a relative and presidential confidante, was reached after all senior military officers, led by Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, the acting Chief of Staff, were called to the presidential palace.

"This agreement was arrived at in my office in the presence of both General Ver and General Ramos as well as the senior commanders of the armed forces," Mr Marcos said at a press conference broadcast live on radio and television.

Observers said General Ramos's replacement by General Ver would not be viewed favourably by the US.

It was Mr Marcos's first formal press conference since he fell ill and disappeared from public view for three weeks in November last year.

During the 90-minute conference Mr Marcos, looking much healthier than he has appeared recently, said his wife, Imelda, would not run for president or vice-president.

Mr Marcos, who is 67, also said his prolonged illness last year was caused by "probably the worst virus that you have ever heard about". Asthma and an allergy, complicated by a fever induced by Second World War shrapnel fragments in certain organs, caused him to be put into an oxygen tent "because I was hardly breathing," he said.

He denied he had undergone surgery. "As you can see, I am back in harness. I am running government as continuously, as persistently as I have in the past."



Back in focus: President Marcos giving his first formal press conference since his illness.

# Russians threaten ILO with sanctions

From a Correspondent, Geneva

The Soviet Union is considering taking economic sanctions against the International Labour Organization (ILO) unless the agency reverses what the Russians say is its Western bias.

Mr Leonid Kostin, Soviet representative to the ILO's governing body which is meeting here this week, declined to indicate how much time his country was prepared to give the organization to change. He denied that Russia was considering leaving the ILO and dismissed the suggestion that this latest attack on the agency was connected with the United States withdrawal from Unesco, the United Nations Edu-

# Singapore judge curbs the pirates

From Stephen Taylor Singapore

Long-suffering British victims of copyright violations in Singapore have won a crucial round in the battle against artistic piracy with a High Court ruling here, which is considered a landmark.

Legal sources said yesterday that the judgement in a case brought by a group of British publishers against a local book distributor effectively would put all "artistic work" - defined as including books, music and films - first published in Britain off limits to Singapore's notorious entertainment pirates.

International attention was focused on the pirates recently because of the illegal sale of the pop hit "D" they know it's "Christmas" employed to raise funds for Ethiopian famine victims. However, theft of "intellectual property", as lawyers call it, also refers to films, video cassettes and computer software.

Mr Justice Thean said in his judgement that the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, still the only copyright legislation in force here, protected artistic work provided it was first published in Britain or in former British colonies.

Mr Anthony Walton QC, appearing for Mr Ng Sui Nam, the bookseller who sold local printings of British textbooks, had argued that the Act did not protect material outside Singapore.

It is understood that Mr Ng intends to take the case to the Appeal Court, but a permanent injunction prevents him distributing the textbooks.

A Singapore lawyer connected with the case said uncertainty over the 1911 Act had prevented many victims of copyright violations seeking redress through the courts. "Now we have an unequivocal decision which puts the issue beyond question."

The ruling would appear to affect the prospects of non-British groups, such as the Motion Picture Export Association of America.

# Eanes party offers way out of crisis

From Martha de la Cal Lisbon

A new political party made up of the backers of President Ramalho Eanes formally came into existence over the weekend at the seaside resort of Troia.

Delegates from all over Portugal chose the name "Partido Renovador Democrático-PRD" (Democratic Renovation Party) and elected Senator Hermínio Martinho, an agronomist from the district of Santarem, as their leader. They will begin collecting the 5,000 signatures required to legalize the party and have their first congress in May.

The PRD has been on the horizon for more than four years and has appeared as a threat to the Socialist and Social Democrats who occupy the political centre. It has grown out of the discontent with the present parties felt by the followers of President Eanes, who was twice elected president as an independent with a large majority - in 1980 with 57 per cent of the vote.

The keynote is "change". The leaders believe that by giving the country new hope and by inspiring the people to work together they can bring Portugal out of its social and economic crisis.

Their opponents say they have no concrete programme for overcoming the crisis and claim the party is made up of political malcontents and the "politically unemployed".

However, opinion polls show that if the PRD ran now in parliamentary elections, with the support of the President, it would obtain 49 per cent of the vote. The polls also show that any candidate backed by President Eanes could win the presidential elections in 1985 by a large majority - by a margin of 10 per cent if the opposing candidate were the present Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who is expected to run.

Senator Martinho has said the PRD would be ready to run in parliamentary elections if they were called now and indeed there have been strong indications that President Eanes might dissolve parliament.

The coalition Government of Socialists and Social Democrats has been weakened by recent resignations by ministers.

The PRD has many factors in its favour. President Eanes is the most popular figure in Portugal. He has been able to keep above the political fray and maintain his image of honesty and commitment to duty. The economic crisis, has disillusioned voters.

However, President Eanes cannot assume leadership while still in office. Without him, the PRD could expect only 24 per cent of the vote.

# \$1m reward for capture of Mengele

From Iver Davis Los Angeles

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles has announced a \$1 million reward for the capture and extradition of Dr Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal who conducted deadly medical experiments at Auschwitz during the Second World War.

The money was pledged by a group of concerned citizens, outraged that after 40 years the torturer and murderer of 400,000 human beings... is still at large", Mr Martin Mendelsohn, the centre's counsel, said on Monday.

The reward will be paid only if Mengele is found alive and extradited to West Germany or Israel for trial. "Under no circumstances will payment be made if Mengele is dead," Mr Mendelsohn said. He declined to identify those putting up the money. It brings to \$1,375,000 the total amount offered for Mengele, aged 73.

# Taiwan admits hiring gang leader as spy

Taipei (Reuters) - Taiwan yesterday admitted that a gang leader charged with the murder of a dissident Chinese-American writer in California was employed by its military intelligence bureau.

Mr Shih Chi-yang, Justice Minister said an official inquiry into the killing of Mr Henry Liu in Daly City near San Francisco on October 15 showed the bureau had recruited the gang leader Mr Chen Chi-li.

Mr Shih said Mr Chen was recruited last year to collect information about China.

A preliminary court hearing on Mr Chen and Mr Wu Tun, another gang leader also charged with the murder has been completed.

The Government said three senior officials, including the head of the military intelligence bureau, Vice-Admiral Wang Hei-Ling, had been named over to military prosecutors for further investigation. Official sources said they were likely to be court-martialed.

Taiwan's admission that its intelligence officials were involved has strained relations with Washington. A United States congressional subcommittee is holding hearings into the murder.

Mr Shih reiterated yesterday that the murder was an independent action by individuals and the Taiwanese Government should not be held responsible.

# Right-winger buys Madrid coup buses

Madrid - A Spanish extreme right-winger yesterday bought three of the buses used in the abortive coup in February, 1981, by the former Civil Guard Colonel Antonio Tejero (Richard Wigg writes).

Señor Alberto Royuela, once secretary-general of the now defunct National Brotherhood of the Guards of Franco, now has all six buses Tejero bought to take the Civil Guards to storm the Spanish Parliament.

Señor Mariano Sanchez Covisa, another well known extreme right-winger, declared defiantly after the action: "Who knows, perhaps they will be needed in another February 23."

# Shadow Shogun loses his grip

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Tanaka's shadow Shogun, the creator of prime ministers and moulder of cabinets, losing his political grip?

For more than 15 years Mr Kakuei Tanaka's political machine has been an irresistible force in Japanese politics. Whatever the former Prime Minister wanted he seemed to get.

There have been flashes of ambition among the 119 political Samurai in his faction of the Liberal Democratic party (LDP), but if they did not suit the master they were quickly crushed.

That is until last month when Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japan's elegant, greying Finance Minister announced an unprecedented challenge to Mr Tanaka from within the faction. He came surprisingly close to unseating the king-maker by forming his own faction.

When Mr Takeshita announced his political study group, Mr Tanaka completely misread the signs, an extraordinary oversight for someone who has built his political power base on a combination of sheer financial muscle and excellent political intelligence. He even encouraged the group, apparently not recognizing it as a political dagger aimed at his heart.

Mr Takeshita's group was primarily interested in one thing: how to give the Finance Minister a chance of running for the party leadership, which

# Troops kill four suspected Tamil separatists

Colombo (AFP) - The army shot dead four suspected Tamil separatists on Monday night in the Jaffna peninsula when the driver of the vehicle in which they were travelling ignored an order to stop, security sources said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the national security minister said that a ban on fishing in waters of Sri Lanka's north coast would be relaxed next month. It will help 13,000 fishermen whose livelihood has suffered.

In another development, attributed to the campaign for independence, the bodies of two young men shot in the head was found tied to lamp posts in Jaffna early yesterday *The Daily Observer* reported.

The island newspaper said yesterday that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a militant separatist group, had claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr K. K. Granathandran, a government official, who was kidnapped on Friday.

In other violence involving separatists, *The Sun* reported yesterday that one was killed and another wounded in a gun battle with security forces in an eastern town.

At least 605 people have been killed in the past three months, amid a surge of Tamil separatist activity.

# Theodorakis is put off the air

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greek state television cancelled a broadcast of a concert of Mr Mikis Theodorakis scheduled for Monday night without explanation. The composer believes that this was the Socialist Government's revenge for critical remarks in his recent interview with *The Times*.

"I know that the Prime Minister personally stopped the transmission," he said. In his interview a week ago Mr Theodorakis, a Communist Party deputy, said that Mr Andreas Papandreu stood at the top of a pyramid of power

# Shadow Shogun loses his grip

bases and deploring the fact that "those who loved are now dead, but those who bowed are at the head".

Mr Theodorakis saw the ban as a sign of a more systematic boycott of his works by the state media "just as the junta has done".

The composer, who said he had submitted his resignation as a Communist MP to the party, has expressed the wish to emigrate from Greece to protest against the way his music is being treated by the state.

# Shadow Shogun loses his grip

Mr Tanaka. Though the study group has been curtailed, the real extent of support for Mr Takeshita is now clear. It extends not only to other factions within the party, but to potential rivals for the prime ministership such as the Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe. He and other leading members of the party see it as an opportunity to reduce Mr Tanaka's influence on LDP politics.

But perhaps more damaging for Mr Tanaka is the clear fragmentation of his own group into the old guard, centred around himself, the group around Mr Takeshita and those supporting Mr Susumu Nikaido.

Though at first sight Mr Takeshita's wings have been clipped he has made important gains; he has established himself as a contender for senior positions within the party which are the stepping stones to the prime ministership and publicly demonstrated the support he has from Mr Shin Kanemaru, the party secretary-general, who is related to him by marriage and who is in charge of the disbursement of party funds.

It is 10 years too early for Mr Takeshita [to bid for power], Mr Tanaka is said to have growled. No one doubts Mr Tanaka's enormous influence, but it may be that before that decade is over Japanese politics will no longer be geared to the Tanaka calendar.

# Shadow Shogun loses his grip

Mr Tanaka. Misread the signs.



SPECTRUM

Our series concludes by examining the investigation that drove Charlie Chaplin into exile

When the FBI failed to see the joke



THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN STORY
Branded a Communist and a Jew by the intolerant American rumour mill, Chaplin left the States for Europe in 1952 and eventually settled happily in Switzerland. David Robinson, The Times film critic, reveals the true story behind the hysteria

When the United States Government's Freedom of Information Act finally permitted access to the internal documents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it emerged that the FBI kept watch on Charlie Chaplin for more than 50 years. Their files on him amount to more than 1,900 pages.

What is alarming in them is not any Machiavellian investigative skill in the methods of the Bureau, but the degree of sloppiness and stupidity. An inordinate amount of time seems to have been devoted to processing hearsay, rumours, poison-pen letters and cranky unsolicited correspondence, along with the assertions of Hedda Hopper, Ed Sullivan and other gossip columnists.

The Bureau's biographical data on Chaplin, which served, periodically refreshed, for more than 30 years, was derived from Gertrude Ulin's 1940 book 'Charlie Chaplin, King of Tragedy', a slightly scandalous work based on the testimony of Chaplin's Japanese former valet. Among other inaccuracies, the Bureau enthusiastically embraced the popular fallacy that Chaplin was Jewish, taking special delight in the colourful misinformation of 'Who's Who in American Jewry', which claimed that Chaplin was the son of a family called Thonstein, who had emigrated from Eastern Europe and settled in London in 1830. Having once adopted this notion, the FBI generally headed reports on Chaplin 'alias Charlie Chaplin;

alias Israel Thonstein", which gave a nicely sinister touch to things. The FBI were not alone in their inexplicable anxiety to identify Chaplin as Jewish. Indeed, almost from the moment of his arrival in the United States there had been a bizarre fascination with his racial origins. Even during the Karno tours, interviewers and reporters frequently reported that he was the child of Jewish vaudeville artists. Yet in the four generations that we can confidently trace back his ancestry, there is no positive evidence of Jewish blood. Every one of his forebears regularly performed the family rituals within the Church of England,

though his mother, Hannah, sought solace with the Baptists in her later years. Chaplin's first recorded statement on the question dates from 1915, when a reporter asked him if, as was supposed, he was Jewish. With the grace he often mustered in the face of the Press, Chaplin replied, "I have not that good fortune." This was not empty courtesy: throughout his life Chaplin would continue to express a profound admiration for the race (which in itself would certainly have led him to acknowledge any Jewish origins).

Chaplin, the supposed Jew, was an early target for Nazi anti-Semitism. Chaplin's riposte, in 'The Great Dictator', was to play an overtly Jewish character, and to say, "I did this film for the Jews of the world." By this time he was adamant in his refusal ever to contradict any statement that he was a Jew. He explained to Ivor Montagu, "Anyone who denies this in respect of himself plays into the hands of the anti-Semites."

Before the Third Reich, though, there was the FBI. The first record of the Bureau's interest in Chaplin dates from August 15, 1922, when an agent passed on the information that Chaplin had given a reception for a prominent labour leader, William Z. Foster, who was visiting Los Angeles. The event was attended by many "Parlor Bolsheviks". Will Hays had arrived a few months before this to set up the office of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America Inc., and to establish himself as the czar and center of Hollywood. Chaplin was alleged to have told Foster in the course of the evening that he had no use for Hays. "We are against any kind of censorship, and particularly against Presbyterian censorship."

He also pointed out to his guests a pennant bearing the words "Welcome Will Hays" pinned over the men's lavatory at the studio. J. Edgar Hoover was so impressed by such alarming evidence of the infiltration of Communist ideas into the film industry, that he



Happier days in Switzerland for Chaplin and his wife Oona.

instituted further investigation. Hoover's information was passed on to Will Hays. America's next major Red Scare came in the 1940s. The FBI files reveal that they were back in action from the moment Chaplin spoke at a meeting arranged by Russian War Relief Inc. on December 3, 1942. An unidentified agent, who had posed as a sympathizer, sent back a detailed transcript of Chaplin's speech which included such dangerous statements as "I am not a Communist, but I am pretty pro-Communist." After this, evidence of "Red sympathies" were laboriously piled up against him. The endless rumours of



Left: his tormentors, FBI chief Hoover (top), columnist Hedda Hopper and Richard Nixon

contributions to the Party culminated in Hedda Hopper's invasive sneers about "Charlie Chaplin, who contributed \$25,000 to the Communist cause and \$100 to the Red Cross." The Bureau secretly "monitored" his bank account and found a lot of money there but no sign of contributions to Communist causes. Everything however was grist to the Bureau's slow-grinding mill. In August, 1947, we find Hoover himself requesting by urgent teletype a copy of an article in praise of Chaplin that had appeared in Pravda. It did not matter that the item had appeared in 1923. A week later, a memorandum proposed that the Pravda piece might make an excellent item for the gossip columnist Louella Parsons. In the end it was sent to Hedda Hopper. The FBI was not only recording the gossip of these viperish ladies, but was also in turn supplying it.

It was enough for some leftist organization to express its admiration for Chaplin, or to say that it might invite him to attend a function, for an addition to the files. A soldier charged with a security offence snapped "Sure I'm a Communist... so is Charlie Chaplin". This was reported by the Army to the FBI and stayed on Chaplin's record to the end, for no detail, however meaningless or insubstantial, was ever erased, once it was on the files. Chaplin was seen at a showing of the Soviet classic 'Baltic Deputy'. He attended a Shostakovich concert. He was a marked man.

With the peak of Senator McCarthy's witch-hunt, investigation of Chaplin's subversive sympathies was once more stepped up. His friendship with Hanns Eisler, the German composer, attracted grave suspicion; and when he sent a telegram to Picasso asking him to protest against the deportation proceedings against Eisler, the Bureau instituted an investigation "to determine whether or not Chaplin was engaged in Soviet espionage". Shortly after this, officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service went to his house and conducted an interview which lasted for four hours and was recorded verbatim by a stenographer. Chaplin handled the interview with such skill that the FBI's Los Angeles office later said that further interviews were "not recommended... the interview for the most part was inconclusive because CHAPLIN would either deny allegations, explain them in his own

manner or state that he did not remember". It is hard to know what else they expected him to do. Despite such setbacks to the FBI's efforts to incriminate him, in November, 1949, the Bureau had a request from the Assistant Attorney General for the Chaplin files, since "a Security-R investigation was pending". The files were again deeply disappointing: "It has been determined that there are no witnesses available who could offer testimony that Chaplin has been a member of the Communist Party in the past, is now a member, or has contributed funds to the Communist Party."

Law Report February 27 1985

Distinction between supply and passage

Rance v Elvin and Another
Before Lord Justice Griffiths, Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson and Sir George Waller. [Judgment delivered February 14]

A crucial distinction was to be drawn between a right to the supply of water and a right to the uninterrupted passage of water. The latter, imposing an essentially negative obligation, was capable of subsisting as an easement, the burden of which ran with the land subject to it, whereas the former was not because it imposed a positive obligation on the owner of the alleged servient tenement to secure the supply of water and, probably, to pay for it.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr David Elvin Rance, against an order of Mr Justice Nicholls (The Times, October 13, 1983), whereby he had dismissed the plaintiff's claim against the defendants, Mr David John Elvin and Malway Ltd, a company of which Mr Elvin was a director and majority shareholder, for, inter alia, a declaration that he was, by virtue of a conveyance of 1977, entitled by way of easement to receive an uninterrupted supply of water through the pipes in or under the defendant's land, and an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with that supply.

The Court of Appeal granted the plaintiff's declaration that by virtue of the 1977 conveyance there was appurtenant to the plaintiff's property an easement for the passage of any water coming into the pipes in or under the second defendant's adjoining land through those pipes to the plaintiff's property, and refused to grant an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with that easement, on the basis that liberty to apply would

be sufficient protection for the plaintiff.

Mr Donald Ratter, QC and Mr Michael Brindle for the plaintiff; Mr Terence Cullen, QC and Mr R. G. B. McCombe for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that prior to 1977 the properties now belonging to the plaintiff and the second defendant had been in common ownership. The plaintiff had acquired his land under a conveyance which granted, inter alia, the right for the plaintiff and his successors in title to the free and uninterrupted passage and running of water, soil, gas and electricity through the sewers, drains and water courses and water, gas and electric pipes, wires and cables (... "the services") which are now or may... within... 80 years... be in or under or over... the vendor's adjoining or neighbouring land or premises (the plaintiff) bearing, paying and contributing... a fair proportion... of the cost of repairing, maintaining, renewing and cleaning the... services) with all easements, rights and privileges proper for laying, connecting, constructing, repairing, renewing, relaying, maintaining and reinstating the same...

At that date the plaintiff's land had been receiving its water supply through the meter and pipes on the land retained by the vendor. In 1978 the vendor had conveyed the land on which the meter was situated to the second defendant, subject to the easements rights and privileges reserved or granted by the 1977 conveyance.

Thereafter water had continued to be supplied to the plaintiff as of right, and the second defendant had never paid for the water which he had consumed but was willing to do so. Before the judge the plaintiff had asserted that he was entitled by way of easement to be supplied with water by the second defendant whether or not he paid for it. Alternatively he had argued that if and so long as there was water in the pipes under the defendant's land they were obliged not to prevent it reaching the plaintiff's land. The judge rejected the first claim because it imposed an obligation on the defendant to pay water charges, and the second because the drawing off of water by the plaintiff necessarily increased the charges which the defendant had to pay, indirectly imposing a positive obligation. The first argument had not been pursued on appeal. The plaintiff now claimed a right to the uninterrupted passage of water that might come into the pipes, contending that an obligation to pay water charges was not incident to such a right. The second defendant contended that the plaintiff was entitled to the use of water for which, so long as the water was in the pipes the second defendant had no right to interrupt its passage to the plaintiff's land. In his Lordship's judgment that approach was correct. The right granted by the 1977 conveyance was a right to the passage of water and no more; no positive obligation to supply water was thereby imposed on the second defendant. That was the classic form of an easement of passage. If there had been no meter at the time of the grant, there could be no question but that the plaintiff was entitled to such an easement. If a meter had been installed subsequently, that, of itself, did not defeat the easement; the obligation to pay would have arisen not from the easement but from the

second defendant's decision to have the meter installed.

His Lordship could not see that it made any difference what arrangements had been made for the supply of water before 1977 and contended by the vendors and the defendants thereafter.

The crucial distinction between a right to supply of water and a right to passage of water was clearly demonstrated by Schwan v Cotton ([1916] 2 Ch 459), where it was held that the absence of a right to supply from A did not impair a right to passage through B's land of any water which A did in fact supply. Accordingly, if the water authority in fact put water into the pipes under the second defendant's land, the plaintiff was entitled to have it pass to his land.

In his Lordship's view the plaintiff was liable in quasi-contract to reimburse the second defendant for expenditure incurred on water supplied to the plaintiff, impliedly at his request. It could not be right that the plaintiff was entitled to the use of water for which, so long as the water was in the pipes the second defendant had paid without coming under an implied obligation to reimburse.

Lord Justice Griffiths agreed.

SIR GEORGE WALLER, agreeing, added that when the plaintiff drew water knowing that the second defendant was going to have to pay for it an implied contract arose under which the plaintiff was obliged to reimburse the second defendant the amount by which his liability to pay the water authority had been increased by the water which he had drawn. If the plaintiff did not pay, the second defendant could sue for the money. Solicitors: Freshfields; Gepp & Sons, Chelmsford.

Wages deal cannot be varied unilaterally

Gibbons v Associated British Ports

Before Mr Justice Tudor Price [Judgment delivered February 18]

Termination of a collective agreement that is an agreement conclusively presumed not to have been intended by the parties to be legally enforceable unless expressly provided, had no effect upon the terms of remuneration incorporated into an individual registered dock worker's contract of employment. An agreement (the six-day guarantee) between the relevant trade union and management to compensate registered dock workers for the loss of profitable shift work and to lessen the gap in earnings between such employees and those working upon container berths which were more lucrative, could not be severed from the remainder of the contract of employment relating to remuneration.

Paragraph 12 of that scheme related to rates of pay and conditions of service, and since January 1980 those rates were covered by local and not national agreements - in the present case the Port of Southampton Productivity Agreement 1970. The 1970 local agreement was a collective agreement of a hybrid nature which incorporated into the individual registered dock worker's contract of employment. Such an agreement was defined by section 20(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. By section 18(1) of that Act it was conclusively presumed not to have been intended by the parties to be a legally enforceable contract, so that withdrawal from it by an employer did not affect terms incorporated into an individual's contract of employment: see Morris v C. H. Bailey Ltd ([1969] 2 Lloyd's Rep 215), and especially Robertson v British Gas Corp ([1983] ICR 351, 356E, H, 358E-F). Therefore, termination of the collective agreement by the union by notice to the employers left untouched the plaintiff's weekly minimum basic wage as contained in his contract of employment; that

could only be varied with his agreement, express or implied as in the case of a new rate negotiated on his behalf.

His Lordship, while accepting that single contracts of employment could contain severable parts, said that the six-day guarantee could not be lawfully terminated from the remainder of the term relating to remuneration because the guarantee was an integral part of the terms of remuneration of registered dock workers engaged in certain duties so that the terms of remuneration could not be varied unilaterally: see Burdett-Coutts and Others v Herefordshire County Council ([1984] IRLR 91).

That was not to be taken as implying that no parts of the Southampton registered dock workers' implied and unwritten contracts were severable. The plaintiff was entitled in law to refuse to accept and to stand on his rights under the contract. Solicitors: Warner Goodman & Street, Southampton; Mr Reginald V. Pearce.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 581)

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: ACROSS: 1 Paper container (6), 2 Decarbonate (6), 7 Longest river (4), 8 Majestic (8), 9 Quoin (8), 10 Toothed cutter (3), 11 Full dress (2, 6, 5), 12 Become prostrate (3), 13 Pocketknife (6), 14 Suicide pilot (8), 15 Lead fish (5), 16 Old (3), 17 Consumed (5), 18 Composure (4, 5), 19 At what time (4), 15 Cut down (4), 21 Message (5), 22 Fibber (4), 23 Leak slowly (4). DOWN: 1 Engine knock (4), 2 Fellow worker (9), 3 Rainbow fish (5), 4 Senior member (5), 5 Headland (4), 6 Australian bear (5), 7 Lead fish (5), 8 Old (3), 9 Consumed (5), 10 Composure (4, 5), 11 At what time (4), 12 Consumed (5), 13 Full dress (2, 6, 5), 14 Become prostrate (3), 15 Cut down (4), 16 Old (3), 17 Consumed (5), 18 Composure (4, 5), 19 At what time (4), 20 Clarity (5), 21 Message (5), 22 Fibber (4), 23 Leak slowly (4).

Win a 1985 THE TIMES car for a 1935 price

Advertisement for a BMW car. Text: 'The Times with BMW offer you the chance to win a £10,825 4-door 2-litre, 6-cylinder BMW 520i for only £350. That was the price 50 years ago, when BMW first began to trade in Britain, of a 4-door, 2-litre, 6-cylinder saloon.' Includes a photo of a BMW car and details of the competition rules.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

Quiz questions: QUESTION 5: Sir Malcolm Campbell held the land world speed record nine times, the last being in 1935. What official speed did he finally achieve? QUESTION 6: In Italy it is 'carr', in Germany 'z' and in France 'ch'. What is it? THE RULES: 1. All entries must be accompanied by a cheque for at least £1 to The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. 2. Answers to the questions must be written on BLOCK CAPITALS in the appropriate numbered boxes printed on the entry form. 3. All entries must be returned to BMW by Saturday, March 16. An entry form was published in The Times on Monday, and another will be published on Saturday, March 2. Each entry form must be accompanied by a donation of at least £1 for the BMW Golden Jubilee Appeal in aid of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. You may complete as many entry forms as you wish.



Strong support for corporal punishment is revealed in an exclusive poll conducted for The Times by MORI

# Parents say 'yes' to keeping the cane

## Sally Brompton analyses the poll and the debate surrounding Sir Keith Joseph's plan to give families a choice over caning - which many teachers and MPs say will be unfair and unworkable

The Government's highly-criticized spanking bill, as it is popularly known among MPs, is regarded as a compromise and coped by both politicians and educationists, many of whom believe that corporal punishment should be abolished entirely. Even among the Tories themselves there has been something of a change of mind.

However, according to the results of *The Times*/MORI opinion poll, the majority of Britain's parents are still in favour of caning, both in principle and when it involves their own children. Their approval cuts across boundaries of background, class, politics and age, although corporal punishment was more favoured by men. Conservative supporters, the middle-aged and the skilled working class. This enforces, too, the views expressed in similar surveys carried out over the last 36 years.

The fact that there has been so little change in parental opinion since the war - six per cent more parents favour caning their own children today than in 1949 - was a surprise to many members of the anti-caning lobby who believe that a growing number of parents object to their children being beaten at school.

The current Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, which is expected to come into effect in September 1986, gives parents the right to decide whether or not their children may be subjected to caning in school. The new legislation was made necessary by a recent decision on the part of the European Court of Human Rights, which ruled in favour of parents having their philosophical convictions respected. According to the experts, however, with even one third of parents opposed to corporal punishment the proposed system will be completely unworkable.

Even the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, has admitted that he does not regard his bill as the ideal solution. Yet, of the 604 parents questioned in *The Times*/MORI survey, all with children aged between five and sixteen, two to one approved of corporal punishment in principle and more than half (65 per cent) said they would give permission for their own children to be caned if necessary.

Age of parents and children also affects views of corporal punishment. Fewer than half the parents in the under-34 age group are in favour while 69 per cent of 35- to 54-year-olds approve. Parents with children aged between five and nine are less in favour of caning than those with children aged between 10 and 16.

The results of the survey come at a time when both politicians and laymen are contesting fiercely the efficacy and popularity of corporal punishment. Some feel it is a useful deterrent while others share the view of the Liberal MP Clement Freud, a member of the standing committee currently scrutinizing the bill, who declares: "I have never met any child who has become better, more teachable or academically more able through being hit."

Two-thirds of the parents questioned by MORI had received some kind of corporal punishment when they were at school themselves, including nine in ten fathers and half the mothers. Among these are slightly more Socialists than Conservatives. Changing attitudes towards corporal punishment are reflected in the fact that older parents are more likely to have been caned themselves - 83 per cent of those over 65 compare to 39 per cent under 24.

The main objection to the new legislation is that it will introduce a two-tier system of discipline, based

### 'This Bill will create two different types of children'

on those children who can be caned and those who cannot. Thus, two children committing identical misdemeanours might face entirely different punishments.

Teddy Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East, voices the opinion of many of his colleagues when he says: "I think the bill is outrageous. It's a recipe for unfair, unequal treatment. It is the worst, most unwarranted, nonsensical piece of legislation I've seen in my 21 years in Parliament."

Mr Taylor, who is in favour personally of retaining corporal punishment for its deterrent value, believes that the results of *The Times* survey emphasize the impracticality of implementing the Government's new policy.

His own view is that the Government should convince the other countries governed by the European Court that in this matter we should be allowed to go it alone. Teachers themselves are divided on the issue. In the most recent survey, commissioned by *The Times Educational Supplement* last summer, 52 per cent were in favour of retaining corporal punishment while 36 per cent felt it should be abolished.

A year earlier, a similar poll revealed that 62 per cent of teachers were in favour of keeping corporal punishment while only 29 per cent were against it. Neither set of statistics takes into consideration, however, the argument popular among critics of the new bill that, faced with the proposed framework of two-tier discipline, many more teachers would vote against it.

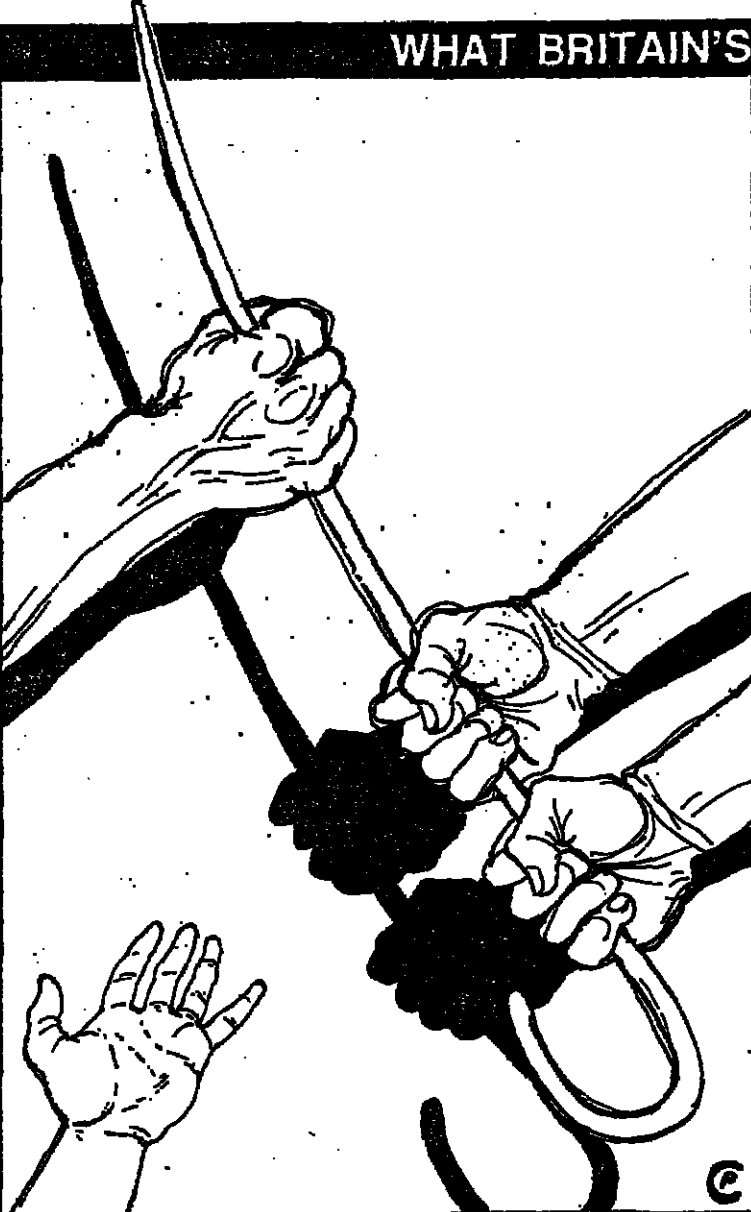
"We believe that our members would certainly be opposed to trying to administer corporal punishment in the light of the Government's proposals," says David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers. His association, which has 20,500 members representing 70 per cent of all Britain's head teachers, has sent a briefing paper to the standing committee, suggesting among other things that parents should be required to register their objections to corporal punishment rather than their acceptance of it.

"That way, head teachers will be faced with a register of pupils exempt from caning rather than the other way round, and the status quo will be maintained," says Hart. "However, it would have been far better if Sir Keith had taken the opportunity to abolish corporal punishment at a date in the future and used the interim period to enter into wide-ranging discussions with all interested parties about the whole question of discipline in schools. As it is, I think this bill will lead to the progressive abolition of corporal punishment by the back door. Schools will simply drop it as a sanction."

In fact, Britain is the only European country that still allows corporal punishment. In America, any teacher accused of hitting a pupil would certainly be charged with assault. The proposed bill defines corporal punishment as "any act of punishment which constitutes a battery, except an act which is done to avert an immediate danger of personal injury or damage to property". The legislation includes even minor physical rebukes, such as a slap on the leg, but many teachers are still hazy about the precise letter of the law.

The fact that independent schools - apart from those who provide assisted places - are exempt from the new law would appear to be yet another cause for criticism. "There is nothing more divisive than having one law for State schools and one for private," says Teddy Taylor. "I think it should be left to the schools to decide for themselves."

Of the 2,500 independent schools in Britain, only 235 offer assisted



## WHAT BRITAIN'S PARENTS THINK

	Do you favour or oppose the use of corporal punishment, such as caning, in schools?		Would you or would you not give the teacher permission to use corporal punishment on them?		Did you receive any corporal punishment of any kind when you were at school?	
	Favour	Oppose	Yes	No	Yes	No
All parents	63	33	65	31	67	31
Fathers:	68	28	69	26	87	11
Mothers:	58	38	62	36	46	49
Under 24	45	52	50	48	39	50
25-34	58	39	59	37	63	40
35-54	69	27	71	25	70	26
55+	58	38	62	38	76	18
Middle class	58	36	61	36	67	31
Skilled	69	27	73	22	68	29
Unskilled	61	37	60	36	64	34
Conservative	69	27	71	28	66	31
Labour	60	35	59	36	71	26
Alliance	61	38	63	31	68	28
Age of Children						
5-9 years	59	37	61	34	61	38
10-16 yrs	67	29	66	28	71	25
Parent's own experience						
Received in school	71	26	72	24	-	-
Did not	47	48	53	45	-	-
Children						
Boy	-	-	66	30	-	-
Girl	-	-	57	37	-	-

Don't know or no opinion figures have been omitted

places, and just a tiny proportion of those still retain corporal punishment. Even so, the Independent Schools Joint Council is not in favour of the proposals, which it regards as "educationally indefensible and practically unworkable", according to Warwick Hele, chairman of its advisory committee and High Master of St Paul's.

Mr Hele stresses that "the use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure is a matter for each individual school and for parents who choose to send their children to that school. My own view is that corporal punishment will have

practical difficulties brought about by their new proposals "would render much of them nonsense".

The Church believes that the exemption system is "likely to give rise to children getting rather a warped view of nature and natural justice".

Head teachers of 258 Roman Catholic schools in the diocese of Westminster, educating 82,500 pupils, plan to hold a conference later this year to share their disciplinary experiences of running cane-free schools. "They will be discussing different types of sanctions and rewards", explains Patrick O'Connell, the diocese's deputy education executive. Mr O'Connell's own experience as a headmaster in Camden Town for 23 years taught him that the loss of a privilege was a far more effective punishment than a beating for a wayward child.

Labour MP Andrew Bennett has echoed Mr O'Connell's point during the Wednesday meetings of the standing committee that there is no scale of escalation with corporal punishment. Bennett, a former teacher, admits that he has used corporal punishment himself. "I regretted that I had to do that on those occasions and I very much regret it now."

At the first standing committee meeting, Bennett failed to get the exemption bill changed to an abolition bill.

Martin Rosenbourn, research co-ordinator of the Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, says: "An important point is that there are still about 30 corporal punishment cases pending at the European court. When the first case

is heard it is virtually certain that the court will rule that corporal punishment is degrading. The Government will therefore be forced to abolish it, so the bill is only a temporary expedient, anyway."

In the past, Mid-Glamorgan has come top of the corporal punishment league with an annual average of 10.5 per cent of secondary school pupils being beaten. In the year 1980-81, 4,997 Mid-Glamorgan children were punished compared to 0.8 per cent in the London Borough of Barnet.

Last year, following an incident in which a teenage boy stamped on his violin in front of his headmaster, the chairman of the Mid-Glamorgan Education Committee, Councillor Philip Squire, admitted: "Sending a

### 'The advantage of hitting children is that it's quick and inexpensive'

teacher into a classroom with no cane is like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back." Now, threatened with the implementation of the new bill, the education committee has decided to abolish corporal punishment throughout the area.

"We've had a working party studying alternative disciplinary deterrents for the last two years, but the best alternative they came up with in the case of persistent troublemakers was segregation, which would have meant employing 60 extra teachers," says Mr Squire.

"We don't have the money to do that."

"Even so, we've decided to abolish corporal punishment rather than introduce the Government's plan, which we find totally unacceptable. Now the only alternatives we have for punishing persistent wrongdoers are expulsion and the courts."

For schools, one of the main disadvantages of finding other forms of punishment is that they tend to be time-consuming, often requiring supervision. "The thing about hitting children is that it is a quick and inexpensive option", says Clement Freud.

Joseph Newman, headmaster of the 980-pupil Matthew Arnold mixed comprehensive school in Oxford, believes that the best method of maintaining discipline is frequent consultations with the parents, "but that takes a considerable amount of time and often in the case of brothers and sisters, there are not enough parents to go round".

He is not surprised by the result of *The Times*/MORI poll, but believes the cane is less of a deterrent than it used to be. "I can't really say that I'll miss it," he admits. "Using it is not a very nice thing to do. In fact, if corporal punishment is abolished teachers will be relieved of a rather undesirable sort of duty."

*Technical Note: The survey was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) exclusively for The Times among a representative quota sample of 604 parents of children aged 5 to 16. Interviewed face-to-face in 170 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain between February 5 and 10, 1985.*

© MORI/Times Newspapers

### 'A teacher with no cane is like a boxer with one hand tied behind his back'

disappeared anyway within five years and I personally would have been in favour of abolishing it now."

The argument for retaining corporal punishment, be it by cane, strap, slipper or hand, is that it is regarded by many teachers as a necessary disciplinary device. Yet a large proportion of schools manage without it already.

The Church of England's Board of Education advised its schools to "phase out corporal punishment and ultimately abolish the practice" nearly three years ago. The Roman Catholic Church has also recommended that its 2,500 schools in England and Wales, which educate a tenth of Britain's children, should phase out beating and has told the Department of Education that the

## Fruity frivolity on the tea trolley

Afternoon tea is staging one of its comebacks. Tourists on the Tube can be overheard talking about high tea under the arches of the Tube, and high tea is the high and mighty sense. Mighty, high tea certainly is. But to sample the real thing - substantial cold cuts or a dish accompanied by quantities of bread and cakes - visitors will have to get away from the metropolis.

Dainty afternoon teas with small sandwiches, fresh scones and fancy cakes have never been out of fashion in places like Torquay and Perth. What is new is the way London's big luxury hotels are now making a selling point of their teas.

Good baking has always been the essence of a good afternoon tea. Cornish saffron cake is an enriched tea-bread rather than a cake in the modern sense: in common with other yeast-raised tea-breads it is good dark leavened rather than moist cakes and when well made it is light and tender.

- Cornish saffron cake**  
Makes 2 small loaves
- 1/2 teaspoon saffron threads or 1/4 teaspoon powdered
  - 300 ml (1/2 pint) milk
  - 15 g (1/2 oz) fresh yeast, or 1 teaspoon dried
  - 450 g (1 lb) strong white flour, unbleached if possible
  - 55 g (2 oz) caster sugar
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 1/2 teaspoon mixed spice
  - 110 g (4 oz) butter
  - 110 g (4 oz) currants
- To glaze: 2 tablespoons milk  
1 tablespoon sugar

Saffron threads will yield the greatest amount of warm earthy flavour and colour if they are heated for five minutes in a hot oven or, carefully, in a ladle over a low flame, and then crumbled. Heat the milk to lukewarm (ideally to 38°C/100°F) and add about 4 tablespoons of it to the saffron. Cream the yeast with another four tablespoons or so of the warm milk. In the case of dried yeast, make sure it is fully



Shona Crawford Poole

dissolved and, bubbling a little before adding it to the flour. Sift together the flour, sugar, salt and spice into a processor or bowl and add the butter cut in dice. Rub in the butter until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs then add the yeast and saffron mixtures and as much more of the milk as is needed to make a soft dough. Lightly knead in the currants and leave the dough to rise, covered, until it has doubled its original bulk.

Knock down the dough and knead it briefly on a floured surface. Divide it into two pieces and shape them to fit small well-buttered loaf tins, filling them no more than half full. Cover the tins with plastic bags and leave the dough to rise until it has again doubled in volume.

Uncover the loaves and bake them in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°F/400°F, gas mark 6) for 15 minutes, then reduce the temperature to moderate (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) and continue baking them for about 30 minutes more.

Dissolve the sugar in the milk for the glaze and as soon as the saffron cakes are out of the oven brush the tops twice with glaze. Leave them on their tins for about 10 minutes before turning over on to a wire rack to cool. Saffron cake is best eaten very fresh. It freezes well. A fruit cake that is more fruit than butter, and that smells richly of butter and new baking, is something that money cannot buy. And tea without fruitcake is unthinkable.



- Fruit cake**  
Makes 1 18cm (7-inch) cake
- 225g (8oz) raisins or sultanas
  - 225g (8oz) currants
  - 55g (2oz) chopped mixed peel (optional)
  - 110g (4oz) glacé cherries
  - 55g (2oz) flaked almonds
  - 225g (8oz) plain flour
  - 1/2 teaspoon salt
  - 1 teaspoon baking powder
  - 1 teaspoon mixed spice
  - 200g (7oz) butter
  - 170g (6oz) caster sugar
  - Grated zest of one lemon
  - 3 large eggs, beaten
  - Up to 120ml (4 fl oz) milk

Line a deep 18cm (7-inch) round cake tin with buttered papers.

Put the fruit and nuts in a bowl (halve the cherries), and add two tablespoons of the flour. Toss to coat the fruit lightly with flour. This step is essential.

Sift together the remaining flour, salt, baking powder and spice. In another bowl cream the butter, add the sugar and continue beating until the mixture is pale and very fluffy. Beat in the lemon zest and add the eggs, a little at a time, beating in each addition very thoroughly. Fold in the flour and fruit, adding enough milk to the mixture to ensure that it will drop from a spoon.

Turn the mixture into the prepared tin and bake it in a preheated cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 3

to 3 1/2 hours. A warm skewer inserted into the centre of the cake will come out clean when helps to ensure that it does not drop to the bottom of the tin. The cake is fully baked. Cool the cake for about 30 minutes before removing the tin. Leave it until quite cold before peeling off the papers. Store the cake in an airtight container. It will keep well for several weeks. Not everything on the tea-table need be sweet.

- Stilton crackers**  
Makes about 24
- 225g (8 oz) plain flour
  - 1/2 - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
  - 170g (6 oz) crumbled Stilton cheese
  - 110g (4 oz) butter
  - About 2 tablespoons plain yoghurt or milk

Sift together the flour, salt and cayenne. Add the cheese, and the butter cut in dice. Rub the cheese and butter into the flour until the mixture resembles coarse breadcrumbs and add enough yoghurt or milk to form the mixture into a stiff dough.

Roll the dough into a cylinder about 5 cm (2 inches) thick, wrap it in foil or plastic film and chill it well.

Cut slices of chilled dough about 7mm (1/4 inch) thick and arrange them, well spaced, on ungreased baking sheets. Bake the crackers in a preheated hot oven (220°/425°F, gas mark 7) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until golden. Cool on a wire rack.

Why are some people so fascinated by star-gazing while others hardly ever lift their eyes to look at a night sky? "Some people just get hooked on the sheer beauty of the heavens - and find it exciting to be able to contribute, through their own observations, to astronomy. To what other science could an amateur contribute today?" remarks 19-year-old Anne Barrowcliffe, who has been observing the heavens since the age of eight when her parents gave her a three-inch refractor telescope.

With Halley's Comet approaching, Anne is running Britain's first astronomy camp to be held this summer at Preston Montford Field Centre in Shropshire, for 50 mainly young enthusiasts. The Junior Astronomical Society (JAS) has talked about such a project for many years, but would not take on the responsibility and risk. However, they have given Anne their blessing - and £50 - and have left her to get on with it.

### 'It can be great fun observing at night in deck-chairs'

Anne, a first-year PPE undergraduate at Keele College, Oxford, has no intention of being a professional astronomer - "far too mathematical, and you don't spend much time looking at the skies." She joined the JAS at 11 and started serious "observing" from her Sheffield back garden. (Incidentally, "Junior" is a misnomer for the society; "amateur" would be more appropriate, since there is no age limit, and their new president is the dashing grandfather, John Ebdon, director of the London Planetarium and humorous broadcaster.) Anne believes that apart from the 2,000 JAS members many more people who want to find out about the universe, would enjoy the camp.

Anne has attended JAS intensive week-end courses, which she says "boost enthusiasm". However, the inspiration for the British Astronomy Camp derives from two three-week International Astronomical

## The star-gazers' young guide to the galaxy

### Peta Levi meets the Oxford student who is starting Britain's first astronomy camp

Youth Camps (IAYC) which she attended in Germany. Two aspects of the IAYC particularly appealed: firstly their original teaching methods, group leaders, one to each working group of nine (23 different nationalities have taken part), devise their own work programme. Secondly, Anne liked the philosophy of cooperation which brought together people from different backgrounds not only through work but also through the camps' non-astronomical programmes, ranging from silly games to serious debates.

Anne plans a similar approach in her camp. Informal working groups will focus specifically on three topics. The first, is comet theory and observation; weather permitting, they will observe Halley's Comet and study it and other comets in detail, finding out more about them, from telescopic observation to the Giotto probe to be launched this July. The second topic is meteors; participants will discuss the origin of meteor streams and will study aspects of meteor science. Meteors can be observed without telescopes and conditions for observation should be good during the course in August. It is also hoped that there will be daytime opportunities to observe the Sun, and the solar astronomy group will devise methods to do so. Observations can be combined with theory to build up a picture of the Sun's behaviour and the reasons for it. Anne says: "There will be scope for other topics, depending on individuals' interests and expertise."

Cambridge University has promised teaching materials and Anne is hoping for numerous telescopes and a good deal of computer equipment, to work out such things as the light curves of meteors, make artificial satellite calculations, and apply 3-D graphics using computer programmes. Two IAYC leaders have been sponsored to help at the camp and several JAS members will participate, including Robin Scagell (the vice-president) and Martin Ratcliffe (solar astronomy specialist). There will also be visits to Jodrell Bank and videos and films.

### 'I don't want to limit this to the rich'

One of the camp's most novel features will be organized observation groups. Anne says: "It can be great fun observing at night in a group - propped up on lidos or deck-chairs, (the best angle for observing meteors is 50° altitude). I plan to have two groups 30 kilometres apart, so that they can work out exactly where a meteor was in the sky. We hope to cover the whole sky, mapping the findings which can produce very accurate results. If it is cloudy there is theory to explore and discuss."

Although the camp is a non-profit-making cooperative venture one of Anne's first tasks is to find £800 to cover administrative expenses and bring the cost down to about £70 for the week: "I certainly don't want to limit the experience to the rich, middle-class young". To date the response has not been hearty.



Anne Barrowcliffe: Star-gazing

warming. She has written to 15 optical companies and various organizations, including the Holmes-Hines Memorial Fund; she has had a few replies, though Holmes-Hines have asked for more information. By contrast, the IAYC is sponsored by governments.

Does Anne expect astronomy camps to take off like computer camps? "No; but I would like to get one up and working and then establish a longer annual astronomy camp in Britain."

For further information write to Anne Barrowcliffe, 111 Millthous Lane, Sheffield, S Yorks. S7 2HD.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Family affair

Michael Heseltine today meets Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Select Committee...

Private word

After the aggression of London, Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley must like nothing better than escaping to his sleepy Cotswold village of Naunton...

John de Carré is losing his touch at keeping a low profile. Local councillors have turned down his plans for a two-storey extension to his sea-front home at St Buryan...

Peace on earth

No longer can one count on the police to protect one's property. Some 15 farmers whose lands adjoin the Moleworth cruise missile base have been told that protestors cannot be kept off their land during the mass demonstration planned for Easter...

Party rate

There should, perhaps, be rejoicing on the left that the Government's rate-capping order sailed through the Commons on Monday night. Not only, as local government minister Kenneth Baker pointed out during the debate, will the 12 per cent reduction of Lambeth rates save the Labour Party £67,280 a year on its Watford Road headquarters...

Heath cliff

In the wake of Oxford's snub to Mrs Thatcher, I hear that the university's Conservative Association has thrown its weight behind her predecessor, Edward Heath. By a unanimous vote, it deposes attempts by the Thatcherite Federation of Conservative Students to oust him as FCS life patron...

Pit explosion

Does miners back-to-work campaigner Irene McGibbon have opinions worth listening to? Leaving elements at the University of Kent think not. Mrs McGibbon went there to speak on Monday night, provoked - quite literally - a riot by her presence and had to be locked into the porter's lodge for her own safety while the police were called. They finally escorted her to safety - her views on the miners' strike unusually unspoken.

Deadly tax

Lord Chalfont is my tip as next chairman of HTV, following the death of its founder, Lord Harlech, in a car accident last month. Chalfont, a foreign minister under Harold Wilson, and presenter of several HTV documentaries, admits: 'I'd certainly be interested'. The board is putting off the hunt for a successor, however, to concentrate on lobbying against a rumoured Treasury levy on foreign sales by ITV companies...

Let the people hold sway

by HRH the Prince of Wales

Throughout this country today there are many shattered communities, the problems being greatest in those areas over-dependent on single industries where changes in demand or technology have made the original communities redundant...

Landlords and businessmen are generally unwilling to invest in these areas and the whole private sector tends to argue that there is little point in pouring money into a bottomless hole...

Last year I commended the growing development of community architecture whereby the architect becomes the central catalyst for a community to take control of its environment and for the members of that community to design or renovate their own houses...

There is still a long way to go to change people's attitudes and to create the new values needed to guide development in the inner city areas. There is much resistance that stems from the inertia and conservatism of the financial institutions and developers...

What, then, can we do? First of all it would be very encouraging if we could see a more coherent approach to inner city problems through the programmes of the departments of the Environment, Trade and Industry, and the Manpower Services Commission being made to work more closely together...

dispersed throughout the city by the council. With the help and expert advice of their own architect they fought their way through the seemingly impenetrable entanglements of red tape and official opposition until they finally succeeded in building the houses they wanted in the kind of layout they liked.

They were now responsible for the maintenance of their properties and that fact alone has virtually eliminated the vandalism that was previously so rife.

The real answer, I would contend, lies in the enormous human potential and resource which can be given the incentive and encouragement to play a fuller part in contributing to the common good...

There is a direct link here with many areas of the Third World, where there has been no shortage of massive development schemes. The majority seem to be designed and executed from the top by people

who frequently have little concept of life in the rural areas and perhaps who know little about the aspirations of local communities.

The secret, then, lies in the simple business of allowing the "ordinary bloke" to express his views and preferences and to realize the very considerable potential which exists in so many people.

There is still a long way to go to change people's attitudes and to create the new values needed to guide development in the inner city areas.

Private, public and nationalized businesses should all have a vested interest in building up socially and financially stable communities who will eventually become customers.

What, then, can we do? First of all it would be very encouraging if we could see a more coherent approach to inner city problems through the programmes of the departments of the Environment, Trade and Industry, and the Manpower Services Commission...

confused by the multiplicity of grants, initiatives and special offers. Secondly, there is an urgent need for a liberal interpretation of the rules by city authorities to allow, for example, small workshops within a zoned residential area.

Directors of private businesses have a vital role. For instance, many own land and buildings that are going to waste and which could be made available to trusts, perhaps at peppercorn rents, to provide housing and workspace for small firms.

British Rail and the British Waterways Board have large areas of derelict land or water at their disposal which could be used for a variety of purposes including new villages with balanced communities and essential open spaces.

Private, public and nationalized businesses should all have a vested interest in building up socially and financially stable communities who will eventually become customers.

This article is extracted from a speech delivered to the Institute of Directors at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday.

New Caledonia: as the settler conflict continues, Diana Geddes looks at the wider issues

A South Pacific squall that could rock Paris



Mitterrand in favour of freedom with strings proposed by Edgar Pisani (right), France's special envoy to the islands



Charles Pasqua, leader of the Gaullist RPR party in the Senate, is equally concerned. He maintains that the risk of "contagion" from any move toward independence in New Caledonia would give new hope to separatist movements closer to home such as in his own birthplace, Corsica.

Of all the Dom-Toms, New Caledonia is the only one with a large white population, where a distinctive indigenous population has long suffered material, electoral, educational and social disadvantages and where there is a substantial separatist movement.

The strength of the independence movement in New Caledonia is difficult to judge accurately. The anti-separatist Rassemblement Pour la Caledonie dans la Republique (RPCR), which is affiliated to the French RPR party, won 71 per cent of the vote in last November's election for the islands' new territorial assembly...

Getting together on the Budget

George Brock ends his series on the Alliance with a look at moves towards greater unity

The leaders of the Alliance parties will launch a joint budget strategy later this week. It is an important symbol for two distinct reasons. It is the opening move in a campaign to present the Social Democrats and the Liberals, particularly their leaders, in closer harmony...

candidate in the 1983 general election and a second was passed for joint selection last Monday. The third, Cambridge itself, is undecided.

Until mid-autumn, David Owen and his allies had resisted almost every move in this direction, but over the last two or three months have been forced to concede some ground. At around the same time, the Welsh SDP, led by its three Labour MPs, delivered an ultimatum that it might secede if it were not granted its wishes on joint selection.

Both leaderships are also building up the areas of easy policy agreement in the hope of achieving a manifesto momentum which will carry them past any possible points of rupture. The "joint programme", due to be completed next year, is aimed at avoiding the last-minute wrangles which accompanied the hurried drafting of the first Alliance manifesto.

clearly defined by detailed party commitments. After agreeing several items (such as opposition to Trident), they disagree on two. The Liberals (since last year's conference) want to remove cruise missiles from Britain; the SDP merely wishes to freeze their numbers.

On defence, the critical issues have not yet been settled, but are

Phillip Whitehead The real threat to democracy

There was a particular irony last week in the simultaneous publication of Maurice Oldfield of MI6 and the allegations made about the present behaviour of MI5. Sir Maurice was a man who has become better known since his death than any spy-master before or since.

The last time I talked to him, when he had only a week to live, he analysed dispassionately and accurately the consequences of the split in the Labour Party which had just occurred. It would not have occurred to him that all Labour leftists were potentially subversive, when they deployed the arts of political persuasion.

He dealt, of course, with the gathering of intelligence abroad. He once said with some passion that this traffic was now the reverse of the 1930s: what comes our way now comes from people of courage and principle, who cannot live with what their societies have become.

I wonder what he and those people in closed societies who look to Britain for freedom, would think now. We have judges on the bench who tell a defendant that the interest of the state and the interest of the regime in power are one and the same.

Miss Cathy Massier's allegations to the television team 20/20 Vision suggest that that is exactly what is happening. On what basis and under whose authority are the past and present officials of the National Council for Civil Liberties kept under surveillance?

The tension in New Caledonia bodes ill for the government. The two main opposition parties are entrenched in their positions and Pisani appears ever more criticized and isolated. His final report, setting out in detail his proposals for the islands' future, which should have been submitted to the government at the beginning of February, has now been postponed, possibly indefinitely.

moreover... Miles Kington

Antarctic antics

Captain Scott's relatives may be upset by TV "fictional drama" based on his trip to the South Pole, but they should reserve their indignation for the uproarious "comedy series" due to follow soon.

Scott: Dear God, this is a terrible place for an airport. I can't see the long-haul jets getting away on a day like this. What do you think, Evans? Man (in beard and goggles): I'm not Evans, sir. I'm Jones.

Scott: Dear God, this is a ludicrous place. (Fade. Blizzards and music to denote passing of time. It is a week later, in a tent. Scott is in his sleeping bag, wearing pyjamas, beard, goggles, etc.)

Scott: I had the most awful nightmare last night. I dreamed I was being molested by a huge woman. (The figure in the tent sleeping bag removes beard and goggles and reveals herself as a female.)

Scott: Yes, I'm going to recommend somewhere a lot nearer London. South Georgia, probably. Fanny-Name: I wouldn't be too hasty, old boy. I've more or less promised the airport to my constituents, and if it doesn't go through I won't be re-elected. I think I can fix you with a knighthood, if you're interested.

designation as "communist sympathiser"? Given that most of our modern communists wouldn't recognize a revolutionary situation if they found themselves sitting astride the gates of the Winter Palace, what are they doing on the list?

Once the frontiers of democratic debate are marked out by those who do not take part in it, whether it is the spoon under the eaves or the blinkered figure on the bench, the definition takes over. The Government's wire-tapping bill, which was hastily withdrawn from debate yesterday, would allow tapping in support of the Government's defence and foreign policies of anyone thought to be threatening the safety of the state or subverting its institutions.

For some time now it has been clear that some things were being done in MI5. The Reconnaissance case cast a bizarre light on its recruitment practices. The new allegations indicate that operatives are being asked to carry out surveillance which goes well beyond what is legitimate in a democracy.

The time has come for a radical overhaul. Select committees can only pick around the edges. Better by far to make the director general of the security services a minister, an elected individual with a set budget, accountable to Parliament through an all-party committee of senior privy councillors.

The opposition parties have no cause for confidence in the present system. Covert operations need a point of reference at Westminster. Otherwise what other view is heard when some MI5 operative decides that Mrs Joan Ruddock is a threat to the fabric of the state?

The 20/20 Vision programme, although muzzled by the IBA, has performed a public service by showing us how admirable people in public life can be perceived by the secret service: world: Love of England, Bertrand Russell wrote at the end of his life, was almost his strongest passion. So is today with his successor in radical dissent, Maurice Oldfield. I should have understood that, but his modern colleagues seem incapable of it.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

There are... particularly in the... show... rapidly... estimate... heroin... 20 year... problems... cities... person... is esp... is used... as se... estensi... culture... often b... habit u... some t... danger... alcohol... attempt... in t... today... calcula... likely... they a... oversta... be allu... danger... authority... at users... in its... have ar...





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# THE WAR OF THE LICENCE FEE

Three different battles are being fought in the BBC's campaign for a £65 licence fee. The first is for public sympathy. On the facing page yesterday, the BBC's Director General, Mr Alasdair Milne, delivered once more his well-honed words to the effect that the corporation is a bargain, and the only way to provide public service broadcasting, and that it is still true to its Reithian roots. The aim of his article (and the recent campaign speeches upon which it was based) was to win a licence fee as close as possible to the 41 per cent increase on which the Government must decide in a few weeks.

In this public battle for MF's postbags it does not suit the BBC to confront the issue of whether the BBC's current strategy (however successful in the past) is the best way to preserve public service broadcasting in a financial, technological, and political climate of which Lord Reith could scarcely have dreamt. These were the issues raised in the leading articles to which Mr Milne referred, but they are not being addressed publicly by the BBC. The corporation's message is simple: look at our past achievements and trust us to keep the bargains coming. It is an appeal to the Government's heart, not to its head.

The second battle is being fought in quiet corners of Whitehall. The utterances of the Director General and Chairman of the BBC may not look very forceful and forward-looking. But Mr Stuart Young, the Prime Minister's own choice for the Chairmanship, knows well that a compulsory licence fee on television owners cannot guarantee

to sustain the current scope and size of the BBC in the 1990s. The seemingly inexorable rise in what is known as "broadcasting inflation" (29 per cent in the 1985 licence bid) is sending the claim on the TV owner ever skyward at the same time as cable, satellite, videos and computers make it harder to justify a universal licence to benefit the BBC alone. With such a view of the future it would be a foolhardy man who would be confident of keeping the public "goodwill" towards the BBC's licence demand to which the Director General referred yesterday.

Mr. Young and his colleagues are not all foolhardy men. They would like to persuade the Government that their public utterances are not the sum of their views on the future of broadcasting. If only the Government were to allow an increase close to £65, they argue, the Corporation could be trusted to cut its coat more tightly to its cloth over the next three years. Breakfast TV and local radio could be put on the block; advertising could be phased in gradually on Radio 1 and BBC 1; we would hear less of the argument that because the BBC makes the most cost-effective game shows in the country, the cost is thereby a fully justified call on the public purse; and it could all be done without the politically awkward inquiry which critics have been calling for. That is an appeal to the Government's political self-interest - not to mention its credibility.

The third battle is going on at

the policy making levels of the BBC itself. Many senior Corporation employees genuinely believe that a BBC monolith, financed by licence, is the only way to spread public service standards from Wogan to *Week in Westminster* and from Covent Garden opera to cookery phone ins. Others, however, are beginning to see the possibility that the heart of public service can be kept alive only if some of the extremities are financed by other means. They applaud the BBC's campaign to extol its past virtues but they are nervous of how those past glories are to be repeated.

How they might be repeated remains, indeed, a genuinely open question. And this third battle - including the relative claims on the public purse of news, education, drama and entertainment - should be fought in the open, not in the inner circles of the BBC where it resists now. The Government should not allow the BBC its licence fee in return for an assurance of changed attitudes. Once the pressure is off, so will the reforms be. A short, specific inquiry should be established as soon as possible, preferably before a new licence fee is set. And no increase in the licence fee - at least for a one year period - would be to concentrate the Corporation's mind wonderfully on what its basic business should be. The government should avoid any longer commitment to BBC funding in exchange for a promise of internal reform, as it were on account. In a minute we would be in a pre-election phase, and all question of change would be lost.

# DERRING-DO DOWN UNDER

The Americans have so much trouble with their allies they must sometimes think the Russians quite easy to deal with. At least with the Russians they know where they are. The latest joker in the pack, Mr David Lange of New Zealand, arrives in Britain today, apparently un-abashed by the furore he has caused in Washington. Has he a right to be so sanguine? This rare ripple on the surface of US-New Zealand relations has been caused by Mr Lange's demand that all warships visiting his country should first assure his government that they are not carrying nuclear weapons - and by Washington's refusal to comply.

As Britain has no intention either of revealing to the Russians which of its ships is carrying nuclear weapons or not, Mr Lange's meeting with Mrs Thatcher next Monday could be equally confrontational. Mrs Thatcher has already made clear that Britain will be "very disappointed" if a Royal Navy vessel suffers the same indignity as that of the USS Buchanan. But as no British task force is due in the region before late next year, the issue at least does not arise directly.

The American connection through their joint membership of the Anzus Pact, is closer and thus more vulnerable. If it broke, New Zealand would have to face the consequences - and these might be severe. It is not so much a question of what the Americans might do in retaliation, as to what they might not do. They might not for instance invite New Zealand warships any more to train with the US fleet off Hawaii, or its pilots to fly alongside the US Air Force in

the Philippines. They might restrict the intelligence flow to New Zealand, whose armed forces are now plugged into the US communications network in the Pacific as part of the Anzus organisation. They might be less generous in the sale of US military hardware to New Zealand.

More seriously still - but perhaps less appropriately - the White House might not take New Zealand's side in future wrangles with Congress over allowing preferential treatment to small allied states for the importation of goods through US trade barriers. Successive governments in Wellington have slowly and painfully built up the US market following Britain's accession to the EEC, until the USA is now among the top three for New Zealand exports. Its loss or diminution could seriously hurt the New Zealand economy.

Mr Lange is not the first New Zealand prime minister to make threatening noises over nuclear weapons - or power plants - on visiting ships. But he is the first to translate his principles into practice - and the first to come up against a West coast president, more Pacific than Pacific, and no less fed up than his predecessors with recalcitrant allies who want it both ways.

If Mr Lange had been content to oppose the dumping of nuclear waste in the South Pacific (Japan has since suspended plans to do so) and resisted his opposition to stationing nuclear weapons on New Zealand soil, support for him would have been less controversial. Whether this is a good issue on which to make a stand is another matter. New Zealand

has been a conscientious adherent of the Nixon doctrine and along with Australia has been an important stabilising force in what has been a relatively tranquil part of Mercator's projection, though the troubles in New Caledonia, and the cloud of uncertainty over the Philippines suggest that such tranquility cannot now be taken for granted.

By taking retaliatory action against New Zealand it follows that the White House should obviously beware of damaging its own long-term interests too. Mr Lange, however over-enthusiastically he has embraced his principles, has at least been consistent in doing so - and before last year's election as well as after. The United States was signalled well in advance that his policy would be thus. Moreover the US Navy, however keen its disappointment can obviously get by without visiting New Zealand.

There is a fear in Washington that to let the New Zealanders get away with it would encourage their government's left-wing to campaign to leave Anzus too or, much worse, arouse similar sentiments among the Left in Canberra - already a source of trouble.

But too sharp a response could have the same result. The New Zealand government has been irritatingly self-indulgent in this affair. The most appropriate reaction from both Washington and Westminster is to expose Mr Lange's government to the practical and painful consequences of its position, which may progressively disconcert New Zealand public opinion about the direction in which he is taking the country.

# CAMPAIGN WITHOUT WINNERS

There is no doubt that drug abuse, and heroin abuse in particular, has increased sharply in the past five years. All the indicators - seizures, street price, numbers seeking treatment - show that the problem is growing rapidly worse. Responsible estimates put the number of heroin addicts alone at 50,000, compared to only a few hundred 20 years ago. It is no longer a problem chiefly of a few big cities, or of individuals whose personalities or circumstances are especially vulnerable. Heroin is used experimentally, as much as self-destructively, in an extensive and diverse sub-culture of illicit drug use, often by users who can keep the habit under partial control for some time. Heroin remains as dangerous as ever, but it is becoming a problem more like alcoholism and less like attempted suicide.

In the group most at risk today, a publicity broadside calculated to freeze the blood is likely to be useless or worse. They are able to smile at the overstatements, and may even be allured by the glamour of danger and the idea of flouting authority. The campaign aimed at users will need to be sensitive in its treatment if it is to have any success. Considerable

research has gone into striking the right note. However, and one cannot but wish it well, though without undue optimism. One aim is to stress the distinction between heroin and other drugs, so as to discourage users of the others from encountering its extreme dangers. There are calculated risks in such an approach, but effectiveness, not high moral tone, will be the test.

Another aspect of the publicity drive has better hopes of success. The evidence is that among those involved in the drug problem as outsiders - parents, teachers, social workers, and especially doctors - attitudes tend to vary between understandable panic and a preference for looking the other way. Panic and apathy are both unhelpful. Doctors in particular are too often inclined to regard drug addiction as something not encountered in everyday medicine, and addicts as exploitative dropouts who have only themselves to blame for their suffering. Doctors are going to encounter the problem more and more often, and will need far better skills at picking it up early, when the victim can be helped more easily than at a later stage.

Some of the critics of the Government's campaign cast

envious eyes at the £2 million which is being lavished on the publicity campaign, while clinics and aid centres are struggling for lack of funds. The £10 million earmarked for the problem last year has been heavily over-subscribed, and the level of provision still varies between stretched and utterly inadequate in different parts of the country. The current survey of incidence and provision will help to give a better idea of what the real needs are. Money alone, for a problem which remains very much a minority one, is no solution (in the USA, £1.4 billion is spent annually on enforcement, yet the problem is being no more than contained); but small amounts in the right place can be a big help.

The truth is that nothing resembling a panacea to the drug problem has been discovered, and an approach on all fronts is essential. Energetic action is needed to promote the international fight against drug smugglers, and diplomatic initiatives to help the countries where drug crops are grown to stop the trade at source and find other crops for the poor peasants who grow them. Today's publicity is one part of all this, but only one. There are many sides to the drug problem, and not one of them can safely be neglected.

# A better form of patient consent

From Mr Nigel H. Harris  
Sir, Your leader (February 22) on the House of Lords decision in the *Sidaway* case regarding consent to medical treatment was an excellent summary of a complex medico-legal problem. It may be helpful for debate which is bound to follow their Lordships' judgement to say something about written consent and how it is obtained in our hospitals.

A well-constructed consent form should help to ensure that the patient receives all the necessary information before deciding whether or not to sign or agreeing to the treatment. Furthermore, it should provide the courts with evidence as to what the patient had been told by the doctor - often lacking because nothing is revealed in the notes and the consent form does not record the necessary information.

Our hospital consent form is seriously deficient. It simply states that the nature of the operation has been explained to the patient; it does not refer to operative complications, alternative treatments or anaesthetic complications.

I have often thought it would be possible to follow the American pattern of consent form in certain respects. Thus, the surgeon has to list the major risks, and part of the statement which the patient signs reads as follows:

There have been advised of the nature and frequency of the major risks listed below, as well as of other unlisted risks. The patient is also informed of alternatives to the proposed operation and has had explained the risks of anaesthesia, which are also revealed on the form. Finally the patient signs:

I am convinced, from my experience in medico-legal work, that our hospital consent form is in urgent need of revision along the lines I have suggested. However, to be effective, the explanation to the patient must be given, either by a consultant or his deputy, and the form duly signed by the same person.

It is perhaps not appreciated by lawyers and others that the standard practice in our hospitals is for the explanation to be given by the most junior and inexperienced doctor, who will not perform the operation and who knows nothing of the likely complications; furthermore it is this doctor who signs the consent form.

The inadequate system for obtaining consent to medical treatment is largely responsible for patients' often justifiable complaint, when things go wrong, that the consequences were not fully explained. It is also in part responsible for plaintiffs such as Mrs *Sidaway* failing in their legal action because of lack of evidence.

Yours faithfully,  
NIGEL H. HARRIS,  
12 Harley Street, W1,  
February 25.

# Mr Speaker's memoirs

From Mr James Callaghan, MP for Cardiff South and Penarth (Labour)  
Sir, Today's editorial, "Order! Order!", about Viscount Tonypan-dy's autobiography speaks of the "mutual antipathy" between him and me. This statement is untrue and I should be sorry if such an impression gained currency. When the House of Commons honoured Mr Speaker's resignation nearly two years ago I then spoke as "one old friend to another". That was my genuine feeling and until Lord Tonypan-dy's memoirs appeared last week I had every reason to believe that the feeling was mutual. I am deeply sorry to find it is not.

Yours sincerely,  
JAMES CALLAGHAN,  
House of Commons,  
February 26.

# Broadcasting's future

From Mr David W. Irons  
Sir, Nobody among the many commentators on the future of broadcasting has mentioned the position in Wales.

Welsh language television, recently increased to 4 1/2 hours a day, occupies most of the prime time on the fourth channel. It costs the BBC and the programme companies about £1 million a week, but rarely attracts more than 100,000 viewers. The majority here is being progressively deprived of what Channel 4 has offered, and the Home Secretary has indicated that there is no possibility of an extra channel.

The situation comes up for review shortly; there is a widespread belief that change is needed. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID W. IRONS,  
Bryn Hyfryd, Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Gwynedd,  
February 19.

# London transport

From the Leader of the Greater London Council  
Sir, The legislation being promoted by Nicholas Ridley to get round a court decision in which Mr Justice McNeill found him to have acted "unlawfully, irrationally and procedurally improperly" (report, January 12) raises constitutional issues which rarely arise; it is not just a question of £50 million being taken from the GLC quite unnecessarily.

Mr Ridley claims that it was his own defective legislation which was at the heart of the matter and that the way to remedy that was by passing new legislation and not by appealing to a higher court. A close study of Mr Justice McNeill's judgment shows that it was the hurried administrative

# Government stringency on arts funding

From Mr Stephen Waley-Cohen  
Sir, Mrs Thatcher has made much of the need to prepare the country's economic base for the future, rather than preserving the great, but outdated, industries of the past.

So it is strange that one arm of government should find an extra £25 million to preserve a small piece of our artistic past (Kedleston Hall, Weston Park, Nostell Priory) while another arm (the Arts Council etc.) cannot find even inflationary increases for our artistic present and future.

By its stringent policies on arts funding the Government has ensured a public outcry from a highly articulate, numerous and visible group. A comparatively small sum (certainly less than £25 million) would have turned a grumble into gratitude. Sadly, this apparent tunnel vision, which insists that everyone must suffer, seems certain to add to the Government's tally of own goals.

As owners and managers of commercial West End theatres we derive no direct benefit from grants or subsidies. Yours sincerely,  
STEPHEN WALEY-COHEN,  
Joint Chief Executive,  
Maybox Group PLC,  
Albany Theatre,  
St Martin's Lane, WC2.

# Library's troubles

From Lord Thomas of Swynnerton  
Sir, Mr Appleyard's skilful article (February 23) about the troubles of the British Library underplays the fact that the trustees of that institution, whether they like it or not, are responsible for a part of Britain's cultural heritage, the round

# Disruption at hospital

From the Chairman of the Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority  
Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's article, "How a hospital added insult to union injury" (February 6), refers to a difficult situation which occurred in the circumstances of intensive industrial action. His selective portrayal does not, however, reflect the full extent of the actual complexities.

Mrs Adams's case occurred at a time of severe disruption of patient services at Southampton General Hospital during the national ancillary staff strike between May and December, 1982. Industrial action by any group of workers impairs the ability of a hospital to provide care, and in this case our limited emergency service was in a precarious position.

During this protracted strike, management at Southampton General Hospital worked long and hard to maintain emergency cover in the knowledge that even this might become impossible if the situation deteriorated further.

The article criticises management at the hospital for lacking the courage to resist union "tyranny" and for failing to take disciplinary action against the striking staff and their union representatives. Before disciplinary action is taken, the true facts need to be established and, as the report of the industrial tribunal indicated, this was often impossible to do. It would have been irresponsible of hospital management, regardless of the industrial-relations climate at the time, to take disciplinary action on uncertain grounds.

It was not a matter of seeking a "quiet life at all costs". Indeed, in the situation facing the managers they could not afford the luxury of considering whether long-term gains should be sought at the expense of the vital needs of the present. Those who were sick and in urgent need of the hospital service could not be ignored and managers would have failed in their duty if they had acted in a manner which would have jeopardised an already critical position.

Yours faithfully,  
JACK HOWELL, Chairman,  
Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority,  
119 Tremona Road,  
Southampton, Hampshire.

# Nature of belief

From the Reverend J. McDade, SJ  
Sir, Clifford Longley (feature, February 18) raises the familiar questions about the future character of the Papacy in a united Christendom. Much of what he presents as the views of Anglicans would be shared by people within the Catholic Church.

Unfortunately, while many of us listen attentively to these voices, and support the initiatives provided by the ARCIC (Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission) statements, I confess that, on my

part, the desire to continue to listen was weakened by the uncertainty shown during the Synod's discussion of the nature of Christian belief. Our Papacy may tend towards an Ultramontane practice of its authority, but that seems a small price to pay for the continuation of orthodox Christian belief on crucial matters. However much we may grumble about our Roman birthright, at times it seems preferable to the proffered mess of pottage.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MCDADE,  
St Aloysius' Residence,  
36 Hill Street, Glasgow.

# Causes of decline

From Mr James Doyle  
Sir, Professor Lord Kaldor and Mr Ward (February 15) have pointed to the inefficiency of British industrial management as a cause of our economic decline. I read of a new factory to be set up in central Scotland. The company advertise for applicants for the job of manufacturing manager. The person sought will be aged 30 to 40, a graduate engineer with "a successful track record in works and management in a medium engineering environment." An attractive negotiable salary is offered, circa £15,000.

Could we expect efficiency at this price? Yours faithfully,  
JAMES DOYLE,  
14 Mayfield Terrace,  
Edinburgh,  
February 17.

# Link with Captain Cook

From Mr Bernard Connelly  
Sir, Mr David Barker (February 6) and Mr Martin Riley (February 15) will be supported widely in asking what may happen to the Great St Andrew's memorial to Captain Cook's widow and sons. There is an excellent place to move it. One of the great successes amongst latter-day museums is the

reading room, beside which Kedleston and Nostell, say, must seem peripheral.

That reading room, and its adjacent libraries, is, as the entire world outside our shores recognises, not only beautiful and inspiring but functional and entirely adequate for the likely demand. The considerations implicit in these thoughts are not those of romantic opponents of change and dislike of modern architecture but of responsible and patriotic scholars and readers of all sorts.

There is now, as Mr Appleyard recognises, a vast number of such persons who would regard it as utterly perverse to plunge ahead into the colossal expense of a new centralized British Library beside which the costs of, say, the National Theatre, a similar enterprise, might seem paltry.

What, of course, the library does need is a new store and perhaps, the possibility of the centralization, on a single site, of the "non-reading" functions which the trustees have developed over the last ten years. Euston Road can provide that.

Shipment of books to Bloomsbury by van or by underground railway may be unsatisfactory or untidy but many scholars and readers know that other great libraries (e.g., the New York Public Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris) have made use of such methods in order to preserve in their accustomed use comparable institutions and so to avoid the extravagant philistinism in a removal apparently still, incredibly, contemplated in Britain.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS OF SWYNNERTON,  
House of Lords.

and for failing to take disciplinary action against the striking staff and their union representatives.

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Those who were sick and in urgent need of the hospital service could not be ignored and managers would have failed in their duty if they had acted in a manner which would have jeopardised an already critical position.

Yours faithfully,  
JACK HOWELL, Chairman,  
Southampton and South West Hampshire Health Authority,  
119 Tremona Road,  
Southampton, Hampshire.

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Our Papacy may tend towards an Ultramontane practice of its authority, but that seems a small price to pay for the continuation of orthodox Christian belief on crucial matters. However much we may grumble about our Roman birthright, at times it seems preferable to the proffered mess of pottage.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MCDADE,  
St Aloysius' Residence,  
36 Hill Street, Glasgow.

James Cook Birthplace Museum on the natal site in Stewart Park, Middlesbrough, Cleveland. Here it would be both honoured and accessible.

There is ample space around for the more difficult job of transferring their remains if that be possible. There is even a cemetery close by in his baptismal church. In the absence of any remains of this great seaman it would be entirely right to have these memorials in a place erected in his honour, where a ceremonial in commemoration takes place each year on his birthday.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD CONNELLY,  
58 The Avenue,  
Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

# Diminishing capital

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA  
Sir, You would do a public service if you displayed in capital letters the elementary truth that BORROWS A LARGE PART OF THE WORLD'S SAVINGS TO FINANCE CURRENT EXPENDITURE THE CAPITAL AVAILABLE ANYWHERE FOR INVESTMENT MUST BECOME SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE.

Yours faithfully,  
F. A. HAYEK,  
Urachstrasse 27,  
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),  
West Germany,  
February 22.



**ON THIS DAY**  
FEBRUARY 27, 1879  
Charles Peace (1833-79) began his career as a burglar in Manchester. In November 1876 the murder of Arthur Dyson was ascribed to Peace. For the next three years he lived the life by day of a gentleman, in Peckham, south London; by night he carried out a number of audacious and successful robberies. He was a master of disguise - once he read out a reward bill for his capture to a policeman he met. Peace was executed on February 25 1879 in Leeds, after he had eaten "a very hearty breakfast" and made a speech to the reporters present. For many years afterwards he was a popular legend - almost a folk-hero in the North.

**THE CONVICT PEACE** - From the details furnished to the *Sheffield Telegraph* by the Rev. J. H. Littlewood, vicar of Darnall, the parish near Sheffield in which Peace resided for some time, it appears that during the interview which Mr. Littlewood had with the condemned prisoner at the request of the latter, the following conversation occurred: - Mr. Littlewood: "You say that you will do anything you can to atone to those you have wronged and to make reparation for your wasted life." "I do so," said Peace; "I am most anxious to do so." "Well," said Mr. Littlewood, "I can point you out a way in which you can atone in a great measure to society for what you have done. Your disclosure about the Manchester murder is an act of justice, but there is a wider act to society upon whom you have preyed.

"It is due to society still further that you reveal the names of those who have received your stolen goods. I have no hesitation in saying that such a disclosure would be greatly to your benefit in the sight of God. You could either make it to me or to any one you think proper, but it is only your due to society to do it and you have the best reason in the world for doing so. You may attribute your present position in a great measure to those persons who have been in the habit of receiving your plunder." Peace moved about uneasily and did not seem to relish this subject at all. Mr. Littlewood proceeded: - "You know you could not have stolen sealink jackets, silver plate, gold watches, diamond rings, and all those other things if you had not been able to dispose of them. They would have been sent to you, but you unless you could have turned them into money.

"You committed a great injustice to society, and now I ask you to do an act of justice to society, and I ask you to do it as well for your own sake as for mine. You see, Sir," replied Peace, with great emphasis, "I have always been a man, and I mean to be a man to the end. You know, Sir, the public generally look on this kind of thing in the same light as you do. It is quite a mistake to suppose you mean to say, Sir, that if there were no receivers there would be no stealers." "Yes," said Mr. Littlewood, "that is what I say and what I think." "Well then," replied Peace, "I assure you Sir, that the indignation is wrong.

"Supposing I have taken rings containing diamonds or brilliants, directly I have got them in my possession I have taken the gems from the gold, and then no one can swear to them in any court of justice. I always did that quickly. I sometimes did it on the night I got possession of the plunder, and before I went to bed. Then I had a crucible in which I melted down the gold and silver into small ingots and disposed of them by simple weight. There was no trouble about it, Sir. I could pass these diamonds anywhere."

"Well, but Peace," said Mr. Littlewood, "it seems to me your reply is not a sufficient reason for refusing to give up the names of the receivers of stolen property. If you would do so, it would raise you considerably in the estimation of respectable citizens, and confer an incalculable boon on this country." Peace made no response, and Mr. Littlewood continued, "You know what you say about diamonds, and gold and silver may be all true. I don't dispute with you on that point, but you could not melt down sealink jackets and things of that kind."

Peace still refused to make any response, and passing from this subject he said "Now, Sir, may I ask you a favour? I want you, Sir, to preach a special sermon in my case, but I do not want it to be preached till after my execution. I want you to hold me up to the people of Darnall and to the world - to hold me and my career up - as a lesson, that all who see may avoid my example. I want all who have known me to have me stated exactly as I am, that in the end my death may not be altogether without service to society. You know, Sir, that the public of Darnall have nothing to say against me. They will verify this fact - that I was respected by them. And they had no reason to think otherwise. I never did any of them any harm all the time I was there." Mr. Littlewood told him that he could not quite see his way to preach a special sermon about his case.

# Age concern

From Mr Felix Barker  
Sir, Roy Strong reminds us (feature, February 16) that the country clothes should never look new. It will be recalled how assiduously this nicety was observed by Max Beerbohm's luckless hero Hilary Maitby (in *Seven Men*). On the eve of his departure for Keeb he sat up wearing his new suits in rotation (they had been delivered late by his tailor) lest the house party should spot him as an outsider.

As a way of making modern furniture look old, Sir Roy mentions "woodworming". To this may be added the gentle art of beating new pieces with chains, a practice, I am told, known in the trade as "distressing".

In the matter of acquiring instant age, may I crave help from your readers. My indoor bust of Aesculapius (a BM replica, let me confess) grew yellow. Unwisely, I scrubbed it. The good doctor now resembles one of those white marbles belonging to the second Earl of Arundel, whose ghostly appearance caused Francis Bacon to start back in mock alarm exclaiming, "The Resurrection!"

I am in urgent need of a nostrum to restore his antique look. I remain, Sir, yours obediently,  
FELIX BARKER,  
4 Lindsey House,  
Lloyd's Place,  
Blackheath, SE3,  
February 17.







# The Cart Brothers

by Christopher Martin  
illustrated by Eduardo Paolozzi

SO LONG AGO that we have lost count when, there lived in the village of Thorhallstead below mount Hjalti, an elderly ox-cart maker called Egill.

For some months past old Egill had not risen from his bed and now in his last hours he called for his two sons, Asmund and Arlund.

"My sons," he said. "I have built up the most respected and renowned ox-cart trade in all the Uplands. And now I hand it over to my two fine boys. But fine as you are, you are of very different minds. In business, each would drag the other down. So after long hours of thought, I have decided to divide my business equally. You will have half each to run and do with as you please."

"But before I die, pray heed these last words of warning. The world is changing. In your lifetime it will change faster than it has done in mine. One day something may come to replace the ox-cart, just as the spear was overtaken by the bow-and-arrow. Always be prepared for change." With these words, the old man died.

So now Thorhallstead could boast two ox-cart makers and as time went by the different personalities of the two sons began to be reflected in their businesses. Asmund continued to make





carts just as well as his father had done. He kept abreast of the times, improving and refining his carts, and painting them a different colour each year.

Arlund, on the other hand, decided to widen his interests. He acquired a small stake in a farm and pine forest (timber was by far the largest source of energy in those parts); and in the foundry that made his new iron wheels; the tannery that supplied



the leather for his new upholstered, "de-luxe" ox-cart; and the spring-makers who were even now designing the springs that would be fitted to the first independently-sprung ox-cart in the world. (He had it on good authority). "Food, energy and transport," he would say, "mean that whatever happens in this crazy world, I shall be self-sufficient."

Then one day, news of a momentous invention reached the Uplands. A new mode of transport. "It is powered by a horse, not an ox," said the traveller who had brought the news. "And it has four wheels, not two, and is covered, not open. It's called a 'Horse and Carriage'."

As demand for ox-carts ended almost overnight, Asmund's works went into a steady decline. He had neither the resources nor the know-how to adapt quickly.

Arlund, on the other hand, leant heavily on the other arms of his business and was soon the leading, and indeed the only, 'horse and carriage' maker in the Uplands.

Years passed and Asmund had to come to work for Arlund to keep his family in food.

Arlund's business grew and grew as did the two fine boys that had come from a successful marriage to Helga, his childhood sweetheart.

Came the day that Arlund, now a tired and ailing old man, called his two sons to his death-bed. "Fine boys as you are," he said, "in business each would drag the other down. So I have decided to divide my business equally. You will have half each to run and do with as you please. Before I die, pray heed these words of warning. The world is changing. It will change faster in your lifetime than it has in mine. One day something may come to replace the horse and carriage, just as *it* replaced the ox-cart. Always be prepared for change." With these words, the old man died.



THE ARTS

Television  
Twisting trials

Arthur Thomas was found guilty of murdering a farmer and his wife by two New Zealand juries and sentenced to life imprisonment. After six years a commission of inquiry was ordered; after nine, in 1979, Mr Thomas returned to his farm with a pardon and one million dollars in compensation. A Royal Commission subsequently condemned police conduct in the case.

Mr Thomas's connection with the murdered couple, Harvey and Jeanette Crewe, was tenuous. As a boy he had a crush on Jeanette and had written to her subsequently while she was in England. The Crewes were comparatively rich while Mr Thomas, also married, was fighting his way up. The suggestion was that he had murdered the Crewes out of frustrated passion and resentment.

Their bodies were found in the river. Both had been shot in the head. Mr Thomas was not the only suspect. Others included Mr Crewe's father. The reason for the police settling on Mr Thomas seemed to be the determination of the officer in charge to get a conviction at all costs and his circumstances suited. There was no forensic evidence tying him to the crime but a cartridge, said to have been found on the Crewe farm, was alleged wrongly, it proved - to have come from his rifle.

His appalling story was told in Channel 4's *Beyond Reasonable Doubt* last night in a film directed by John Laing and written by David Yallop, author of a book on the case. It involved planted evidence, jury management and malpractice by the police in the second trial itself. A bus parked outside the court was used as an operations room. Defence evidence was improperly fed in and officers immediately set to discredit it. As a piece of fiction it might well have been found incredible.

Mr Thomas was played by John Hargreaves, who gave an excellent performance as an innocent man, dutifully compliant with the police, moving inexorably into a desperate situation. David Hemmings gave a chilling performance as the unscrupulous Inspector Bruce Hutton, calculatedly spinning a web round his chosen victim. The real-life Hutton was promoted after the case and given a certificate for his diligence. It was a long film and Laing could not always sustain the tension; the fate of Mr Thomas, however, did.

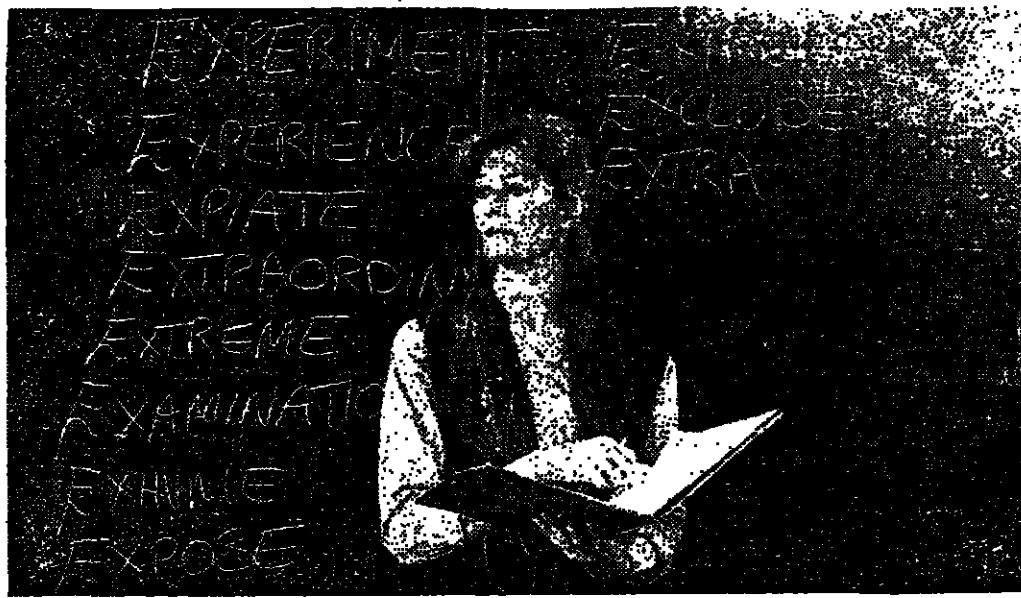
Dennis Hackett

Geoff Brown at the Berlin Film Festival  
Britain wins half-share in the Golden Bear

All tastes are catered for at the Berlin Festival. For some, the most anticipated moment was the unveiling of Jean-Luc Godard's gruelling new film *Je Vous salue, Marie*, a contemporary retelling of the Virgin Birth; for others, it was the arrival of Tab Hunter, in town to promote *Lust in the Dust*. An excited press release helpfully told us his precise flight itinerary, and Berlin's supply of beefsteaks photographs from Hunter's heyday were promptly snapped up by admirers.

Other films appeared with little tooting of trumpets, among them one of the festival's major delights, *Berlin at the Time of the Kaiser*, a marvellous documentary drawing on newsreel footage, photographs and piles of ephemera from the heady days of Kaiser Wilhelm II. The director, Irmgard von zur Muehlen, is an undoubted wizard at the art of compilation; this was demonstrated last year in *Bomben auf Berlin*, a kaleidoscopic portrait of the Nazi home front, though her new film surpasses its predecessor in the rarity and considerable visual beauty of the raw material. The quality of the still photographs, for instance, is breathtaking, whether they depict well-to-do families, employers and staff proudly standing outside cluttered show-windows, or tenement residents of the city's outlying areas.

The director paints a vivid portrait of two separate social classes, though the film's abiding impression is of a city bursting with life, a merry-go-round of operettas, beer gardens, extravagant hats two feet wide and lurching trams. The period under review coincides with the birth of cinema, and throughout we catch the excitement of a new medium drawing its first breath and flexing its muscles. The cameramen's subjects include imperial parades, theatre stars, street accidents, fires and children poignantly playing in the snow of Christmas 1913 (just before the



Vanessa Redgrave in splendid form as the schoolteacher in *Wetherby*

**MAIN AWARDS**  
**GOLDEN BEAR** *Wetherby* (GB) and *Die Frau und der Fremde* (East Germany)  
**SILVER BEAR** *Flowers of Reverie* (Hungary)  
**BEST ACTOR** Fernando Fernan Gomez (Spain)  
**BEST ACTRESS** Jo Kennedy (Wrong World, Australia)  
**BEST DIRECTOR** Robert Benton (*Places in the Heart, USA*)

onsset of a far from happy new year). After this compilation and Kob Kobayashi's magisterial *Tokyo Trial*, no one at Berlin could doubt the unique, precious power of newsreel footage to recreate the daily reality of vanished worlds. *Berlin at the Time of the Kaiser* shone like a beacon among the unappetising collection of new German films, and certainly towered above Werner Herzog's two short documentaries, *Ballad of the Little Soldier* looks at the Miskito Indians' armed struggle for survival in Nicaragua; *Gasherrum* follows the daredevil feats of two mountaineers. Both

show Herzog merely twiddling his thumbs. Godard, now, could never be accused of idling; *Je Vous salue, Marie* provides as powerful a demonstration of the director's current style as anyone could hope, or fear, for. The spectator is bombarded with an aggressive aural and visual collage, in which the narrative parallels to the biblical story of Mary and Joseph battle for attention with traffic noise, deliberately kitsch shots of moons and orange suns, bird squawks, howling winds and snippets of Bach and Dvořák. Given Godard's new fondness for brutal aural atmosphere, it seems only proper that Mary

and Joseph (an extremely fractious pair) should respectively work as a filling station attendant and taxi-driver. The pity of it is that, despite the film's shrieking fury, Godard remains a very gifted director: witness the stunning shots of a plane soaring above trees and streaking slowly across the evening sun, intercut with Mary observing her mirror image. This clearly represents the moment of conception, and it is magical. Ironically enough, much of the human sympathy squeezed out of Godard's film found an outlet in its accompanying short, *Le Livre de Marie*, directed by Godard's collaborator, Anne-Marie Miéville. This Marie bears no direct relation to Godard's heroine; she is an 11-year-old child (played a little winsomely by Rebecca Hampton) with separated parents. The film presents fragments from a sad, fragmented life. Miéville's bare camera style is somewhat chilling, but individual scenes display real warmth.

Dance

if supported by an account of the score. Tchaikovsky's Second Piano Concerto, less florid and hysterical than we heard on Monday - Howard Williams conducting, Anthony Twinnier the emphatic soloist. Both the leading women, however, had problems with the steps: Pippa Wylde, leading the *pav de trois*, producing some very odd entrechats, perhaps through first-night nerves, and Bryony Brind, as the ballerina, often looking strained as she tried to get her long, loose legs round the quick bravura passages. More worrying was the fact that Brind seemed to have little idea of what to do with her arms, which flapped loosely in a role where control is everything. Julian Hosking partnered her well and carried himself with dignity, but did not impose any great sense of purpose on the ballet. We shall have to see whether other casts can help restore some of the lost splendour. By contrast with this sorry spectacle, Michael Corder's *L'Invitation au voyage* showed how much really good designs can do to enhance a ballet. Yolanda Sonnabend's mysterious pavilion glows rich and

golden but can darken to a brooding grey when required. That and the impressive conviction which Stephen Jefferies and Sandra Conley give to the enigmatic leading characters brought cheers at the end. Colette Alliot-Lugaz, making her Covent Garden debut, must share the credit too: she moved as well as she sang the Duparc songs on which the ballet is based. Another newcomer to the cast was Bruce Sansom, partnering Alessandra Ferri in the opening sequence. Prettily as they danced it, the erotic undertone this dance had originally disappeared entirely; they seemed like brother and sister. I must leave any extensive comment on MacMillan's *Different Drummer* until another occasion, but note in passing that the music for this (Webern's *Passacaglia* and Schoenberg's *Verklärte Nacht*) was better played than the Tchaikovsky, and that Stephen Jefferies, playing Woyzeck for the first time, gives the ballet more dramatic plausibility than it had before. Not, one must admit, a very difficult task, unfortunately.

John Percival

Concerts  
Graciously derived

New York. Twentieth-century music is so beset by quarrelsome factions that composers who mediate between them deserve our full attention. Andrew Lloyd Webber, maker of *Cats*, *Evita* and other successful popular entertainments, took his skills into a very different world of style for his *Requiem*, one of the most solemn and ancient of musical forms.

With the sheer lavishness of this premiere performance at St Thomas's Church, Lloyd Webber brought a terrible burden to the music, one that could be felt even before the first note was played. There were the television cameras, the audience of eminent invited guests including Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister. Music's pre-eminent tenor, Plácido Domingo, sang Lorin Maazel, scarcely less distinguished, conducted the Winchester Cathedral Choir, and the St Thomas Choir - certainly two of the best church ensembles Britain and America can offer - along with the excellent orchestra of St Luke's. Then there was the opulence of the church itself - so grand and extravagant in its architectural good taste as to weigh down our spirit with its riches.

Beforehand, one could only hope and wonder whether Lloyd Webber's music would match in scale the magnificence that was already before us. For excellence such as this cuts two ways - enabling the best performance but also demanding music equal to it. Lloyd Webber's *Requiem*, unfortunately, tells us nothing new. What he does manage to do with his smooth, graceful

melodic lines and familiar dramatic props is to accommodate the ideas of a great many other composers and do so very graciously. Thus: Ravel and Fauré, Orff and Prokofiev paraded past us in graceful salute. There were the tried-and-true blendings of traditional harmony, Domingo's quasi-Hebraic melodies from biblical Hollywood, in the *Lacrymosa*, and everywhere pedal points rumbling ominously. Lloyd Webber's dense, ignored violins but embraced a wide range of wind and percussion instruments - promised much but fell back too often on massive claps of thunder and other *coups de théâtre*, most of which started rather than moved.

Thus Lloyd Webber was least effective when he tried the hardest. The intended force of the *Dies Irae* merely grated, while the massive outburst that interrupted the unidentified boy soprano at the final lines served to vulgarize his sweet singing, not to set it off. In the gospel energy of the Hosanna and the natural folksiness of the *Pic Jesu*, on the other hand, Lloyd Webber seemed to emerge from beneath his pretensions and offer us music to enjoy.

Domingo and Maazel seemed vastly overqualified for their jobs but performed like committed professionals. Sarah Brightman, the other principal soloist, has a lovely ear and sense of pitch; but her thin, tight soprano was no match for the pounding, rumbling accompaniments of the Recordare.

Bernard Holland  
New York Times News Service

Van der Meer/  
Jansen  
St John's/Radio 3

It does not necessarily take a personal sensibility as painfully fine as Duparc's to bring off a recital of his melodies. But it does require a voice as infinitely malleable as his watercolour brushes he loved to deploy to recreate the subtlety of their rhythmic and harmonic wash.

St John's on Monday saw the Dutch baritone Ruud van der Meer courageously tackling 11 of the 13 published songs. His is not an overwhelmingly attractive voice - a little grainy, a little tight at top and bottom, and cautious rather than entirely at ease in his albeit sensitive approach to this repertoire. It was clear from "L'invitation au voyage" that his accompanist Rudolf Jansen would be the one to supply most of the "luxe, calme et volupté."

Where movement is made more rhythmically specific, as in the central section of "La Vie antérieure" or in the more overtly dramatic "Manoir de Rosemonde," van der Meer is happier. It is when the movement of the voice relies on nuances of vowel inflexion as fine as those in "Chanson

triste," or on the elusive breaths of "Extase," that the tone seems a little recalcitrant, reluctant to anticipate or ride on the implicit legato between as well as within phrases.

Hilary Finch

Ballet Imperial  
Covent Garden

When a new production of Balanchine's *Ballet Imperial* gets the least enthusiastic applause of an evening that otherwise comprises two somewhat obscure minor works by house choreographers, you know that something is ludicrously wrong with the way it was given. The management, must take most of the blame, above all for the inept choice of designer.

In accordance with the present Covent Garden doctrine that case painters must be better than stage designers, the choice fell on Christopher Le Brun. It proves to be absolutely disastrous. His gloomy backcloth of a pompous arch against a night sky and the clutter of banners hung in the wings make the stage look pathetically small. That probably did not become apparent until the set was made and lit, but surely somebody could have warned him sooner about the costumes?

Such a chaos of decoration on everybody's chests (crowns, jewels and double-headed eagles) makes the completely undecorated backs look daft. Even worse is the colour

scheme that makes the ballerina disappear into the ensemble, while letting the subsidiary soloists stand out prominently.

Alas for the days of Eugene Berman's magnificent 1950 designs (which we were actually promised for this revival). But in 1950 the company had dancers who would have looked imperial even in plain clothes, just as New York City Ballet's dancers did on the Covent Garden stage in this same work in 1983. Today's Royal Ballet cast needs all the help it can get.

The corps de ballet will probably be fine once it has pulled itself together, especially

'CATS' ON BROADWAY CELEBRATES  
1,000 SELL OUT PERFORMANCES TONIGHT!

Still Broadway's only 100% Socko hit.

Wednesday, February 20, 1985

VARIETY

LEGITIMATE

85

"Cats" was the only production to register over-capacity attendance.

Paranthetical figures immediately after the reported box office receipts refer to the week's paid attendance (including standees), and percentage of the week's total seating capacity. Abbreviations and designations are (F) play, (M) musical, (S) solo show, (R) revival, (LW) last week.

Brighton Beach Memoirs (P), Simon LW, \$131,754 (6,613); 61.1%;  
Cage aux Folles (M), Palace LW, \$384,449 (11,101); 82.4%;

Cats (M), Winter Garden LW, \$459,862 (12,022); 101.4%;

Chorus Line (M), Shubert LW, \$187,398 (5,849); 49.7%;  
Dreamgirls (M), Imperial LW, \$254,942 (8,001); 69.6%;  
42nd St. (M), Majestic LW, \$284,542 (8,560); 64.7%;  
Hurrybony (P), Barrymore LW, \$119,908 (5,491); 63.4%;  
King And I (M-R), Broadway LW, \$512,277 (13,695); 97%;

Ma Rainey's Black Bottom (P) Cort LW, \$80,795 (3,796); 43.6%;  
My One And Only (M), St. James LW, \$293,321 (9,994); 77.6%;  
Noises Off (P), Aikiason LW, \$110,042 (4,593); 52.8%;  
Oh, Calcutta (M-R), Edison LW, \$41,288 (9p) (2,899); 64.6%;  
Pack Of Lies (P), Royale LW, \$126,483 (8p) (6,887); 79.9%;

Real Thing (P), Plymouth LW, \$162,206 (6,060); 70%;  
-Sunday In The Park With George - (F), Booth W, \$186,952 (5,193); 84.2%;  
-ap Dance Kid (M), Minskoff LW, \$256,107 (8,430); 65%;  
Whoopi Goldberg (P-S), Lyceum LW, \$91,420 (6p) (3,926); 70.2%;

'Cats' Purring In L.'  
And Philly

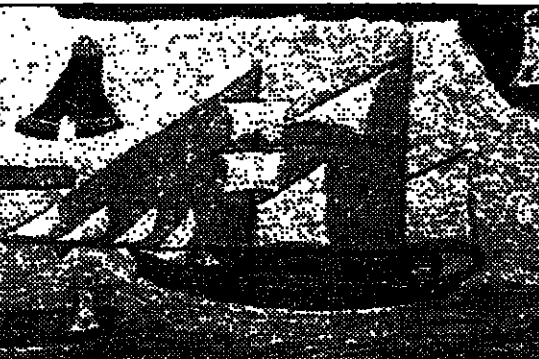
Attendance on the r again last week for the in a row. The total r shows, compared our week, was previous wee a sell

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NOW AND FOREVER



February 27, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

# The way ahead from campus to company

It is ironic that four buildings in the country's premier centre of civil engineering education should have construction defects severe enough to be the subject of litigation against architects and builders.

H. G. Wells, one of the first students at City and Guilds - engineering faculty of the Imperial College of Science and Technology - described the central site, next to the Science Museum as: "A huge fungoid assemblage of buildings and schools without visible centre, guiding purpose or directive brain."

And the college's preoccupation with its buildings has got worse rather than better as a result of the crash post-war expansion in technological education and stop-go expenditure policies.

City and Guilds celebrates its first 100 years this week. And one of the changes which the next 100 could bring might mean that students need not come to the college at all, according to Professor Bruce Sayers, Dean of City and Guilds. He sees a future - extreme, he admits - in which study would take place via holographic teleconferencing.

The normal problems associated with repairs are compounded in an establishment which has housed at least five Nobel prizewinners by the necessity to move delicate equipment about while building takes place. The fact that much of the equipment itself is in many cases obsolete and inadequate is noted more in sorrow than in anger.

Professor Sayers like everyone else at this particular college is keenly aware that as the flagship of the technological centres of learning it has had a lion's share of available state funds. "Everyone here understands the necessity for the country not to expend vast sums of money on the university system", he says.

Nevertheless, his urbane style of understatement conceals a real anxiety (expressed more vociferously by junior members of staff) about the impact of

shortfalls in equipment funding. The college's charter is to provide the "fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research" as well as to give the highest specialized instruction.

Work at the frontiers of technology in aeronautics, computing and chemical engineering, as well as the more traditional fields of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, requires ever more advanced and hence expensive apparatus. Yet it is estimated that up to three times the present annual budget is needed to keep equipment up to date and then only after a substantial lump-sum investment to enable it to catch up with recent technical advances.

As an illustration of the sort of problems experienced with inadequate equipment, Professor Sayers cites the shortage of terminals in the computing science department. "Most universities in the North American continent reckon to have one terminal per student. In the UK we think we could probably get away with one terminal for every two students. Here at Imperial we are running with one for every six."

The catch-22 for this department is that even if enough equipment was available to meet the urgent call for more information technology graduates which has gone out from industry, there would not be enough space to use it. The Alvey Report identified a shortage of 1,500 IT graduates at present rising to 5,000 by 1985. But even though there are 10 applicants (six of whom are of sufficient calibre to meet the stringent entry criteria) for every vacancy, and though the teaching resources could accom-

modate a 30 per cent expansion, the way the buildings are set out on the site means that there is no room.

Although he thinks he could help the national need if he were permitted by the University Grants Committee to rent additional space, Professor Sayers's general response, like many of his predecessors, is that "there is a limit to the amount of energy and effort and time that one has got available. If you can't solve one thing, then you get on with something else".

The "something else" in this case is the development of new types of computer-based teaching equipment, taking in advances in expert systems as well as information technology. The type of advanced equipment Professor Sayers has in mind would solve problems then explain the logic behind the solution. It would enable a student who could not remember a formula, for example, to explore how the formula has been developed or, if he or she really needs to understand the implications behind it, to view a film of the experimental background.

This is seen as not necessarily less labour-intensive in tutor requirements but rather as making better use of tutorial time.

Any easing on tutor pressures would be welcomed. These have always been a subject of tension because of a long-standing policy of encouraging its academic staff to conduct private research and consulting work as well as teach. But an additional drain on staff energies in the last five years has been caused by an entrepreneurial search for alternative sources for funding.

City and Guilds college was hit more severely by govern-

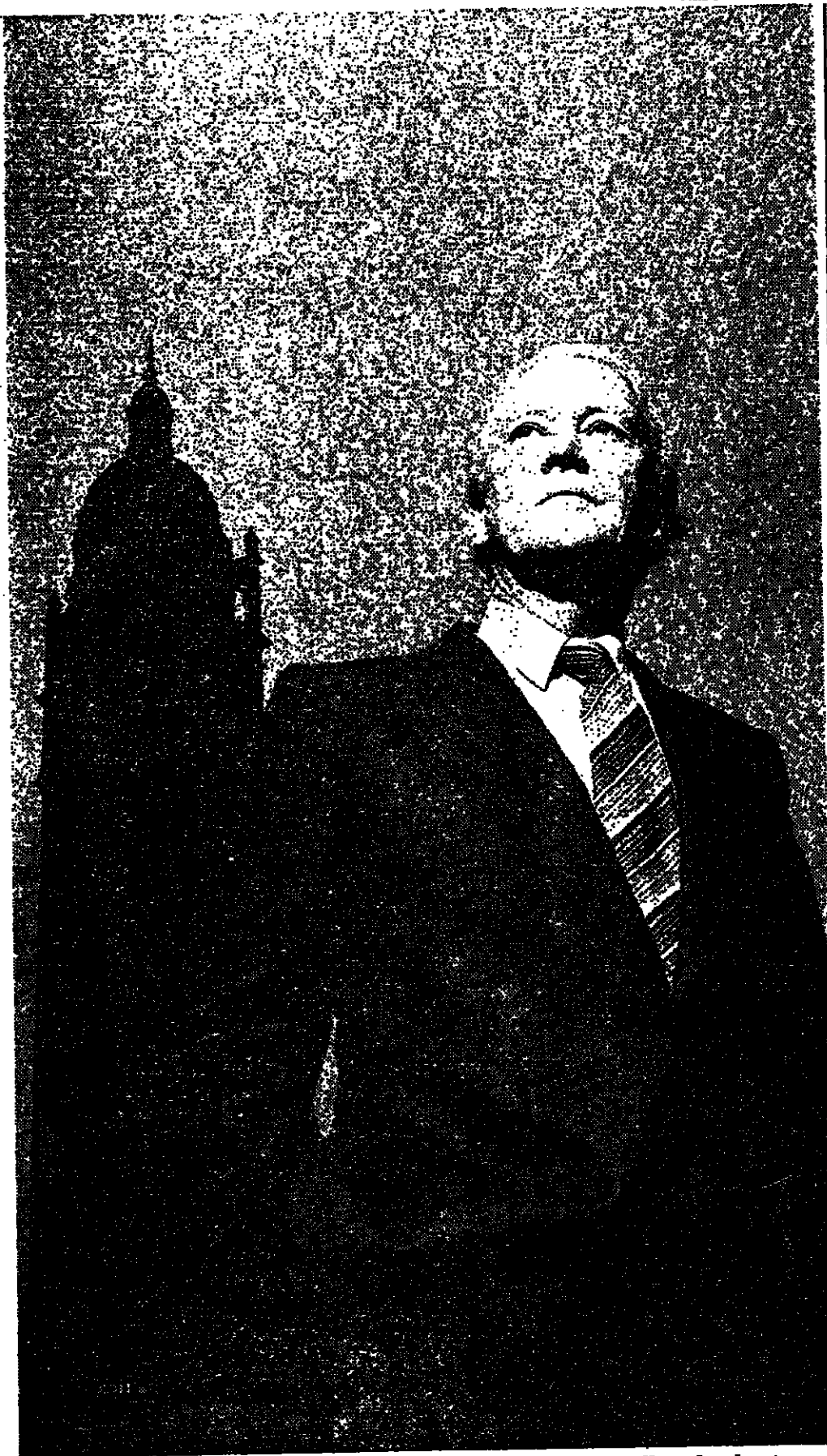
ment cuts than it or anyone else expected. The introduction of full cost fees for overseas students led to a reduction in numbers and hence revenue from this source at the same time as the overall cuts in grants came into operation. The result was to turn an intended reduction in grant income of 4 per cent into an effective cut of more than 17 per cent. Numbers of overseas students have since recovered but the Department of Education nevertheless conceded last year that there had been a real cut of about 9 per cent.

Once driven to search for alternative funds, many academics found not only were they rather good at it, but that they also enjoyed it. One of the most visible effects has been a rash of self-funding research centres.

Discussions are under way with Investors in Industry into the feasibility of devoting five acres of the 250 acres of parkland allocated at present to field station activities at Silwood Park near Ascot for a high technology development. Back at South Kensington, the facilities there have been commercially marketed for meetings and conferences for some years. In the year ending July 31, 310 such events were held yielding a revenue for residential accommodation alone of nearly £200,000.

Less visible are the consultancy fees earned by academic staff members as individuals which are not recorded in the college accounts. Many staff members are world leaders in their fields and the fees they earn can add considerably to the £20,300 which is the 1983-84 maximum for the professor grades.

Professor Sayers's tongue-in-cheek projection of developments in 2005 may turn out not to be so fanciful after all. By then, the whole college will have been turned into a company (Imperial Enterprises) engaged in design and specialist manufacturing with both space-satellite and deep-ocean facilities.



At the flagship's helm: Professor Bruce Sayers tries to limit the effect of cash cuts

## Students pay the price of research

An unusually high preponderance of postgraduate and research work is a distinctive feature of the City and Guilds College. Out of an overall total of 2,244 full-time students at the college nearly 740 last year were engaged on advanced courses or research projects.

Even though in many cases it represents big personal and financial sacrifices and at least a year off work, mature students are attracted from all over the world by the opportunities for research and by a very wide range of advanced courses on offer as well as by the location in a cultural centre of London.

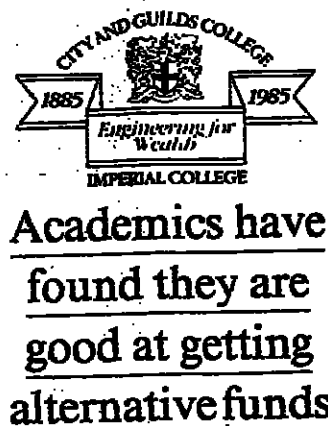
Postgraduate courses in civil engineering have a particularly long-standing tradition with lectures available in over 140 subjects in eight areas ranging from concrete structures to transport. Postgraduate activities also feature largely in the other engineering departments leading to a diploma or MSc degree. In addition, research projects leading to an MPhil or PhD degree can be tackled jointly with other departments in other colleges and across different academic boundaries.

Professor Alan Swanson, the Pro-Rector, describes the curriculum of the college as bridging a sort of gap between Oxbridge and the newer technological universities. It has a greater bias towards mathematics and fundamental physics than Brunel but more emphasis on experiment than Cambridge. While it likes to think that its students are intellectually as able as those attending Oxford or Cambridge, Swanson says it has never been a place for theoretical engineers.

By its nature the college tends to attract staff who are rather more inclined to fundamental research which may be of interest to industry in the longer, 10 to 20 year, term than in the immediate future. Nevertheless, support from industry has helped endow the college with some items of distinctive apparatus on which to conduct advanced experiments.

In the chemical engineering department, high resolution electron energy loss equipment offers a very advanced method

Turn to page 18, col 1



Academics have found they are good at getting alternative funds

Patricia Tisdall



# Imperial College of Science and Technology

Members of staff of the Imperial College of Science and Technology associated with industry offer their congratulations on the Centenary of the Engineering Departments and best wishes for the future.

Industry sponsoring the Total Technology Undergraduate Course, pioneered by the Mechanical Engineering Department 1985

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Located in South Kensington, London, Imperial College of Science and Technology is one of Britain's leading centres of research and teaching in scientific subjects. It enjoys a worldwide reputation in many areas of science and engineering, and its clients include major industrial companies in Britain, Europe, the United States and beyond, international corporations and agencies, and national governments.

Research at Imperial College is geared to the needs of companies both large and small through:

- efficient, cost-controlled management of research projects to an agreed budget and schedule
- speedy results of immediate application in easily understood form
- continuous consultation between client and researchers.

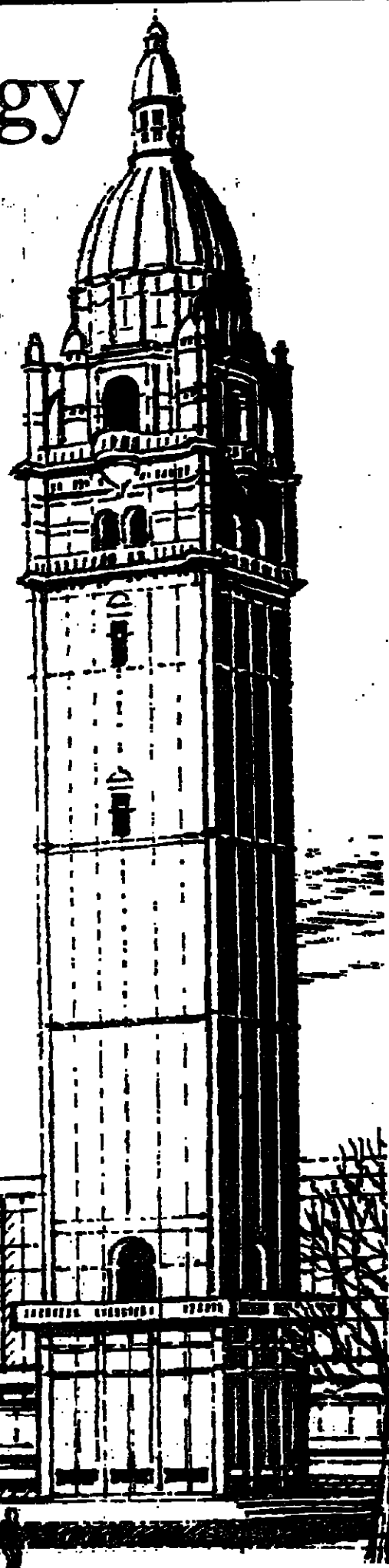
The College covers an exceptionally broad range of disciplines, including: Aeronautics, Biochemistry, Biology - plant & animal sciences, Chemical Engineering & Chemical Technology, Chemistry, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Computing, Geology, Management Science, Mathematics, Metallurgy & Materials Science, Mineral Resources Engineering, Physics, Social & Economic Studies.

When required, multidisciplinary teams can be assembled, and the following Centres coordinate interdisciplinary studies in their fields: Biotechnology, Composite Materials, Environment Technology, Marine Technology, Nuclear Fusion, Pest Management, Remote Sensing, Robotics & Automated Systems.

New scientific developments are taking place all the time, and the College is always ready to investigate innovative and speculative areas of research.

The College's Office of External Development is the point of contact for organisations with research requirements and who wish to learn about the skills and services that Imperial College can offer. First enquiries should be addressed to either: Dr Charles Phelps, Pro Rector (External Development) or David Thomas, Assistant Secretary, Industrial Liaison, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ. Telephone 01-589 5111. Telex 281603G.

Quotations and business terms for specific programmes of research are negotiated by the Research Contracts Officer, Susan Jacobs, at the same address.





**SPECIAL REPORT**

**Paying the price of research**

continued from page 17  
of analysing small quantities of materials used, for instance, for semiconductors or in the development of catalysts.

A new type of teaching computer installation, valued at £2 million, has been donated by IBM, the American computer company which is aimed at introducing computer techniques to the teaching of process design and control to chemical engineers. A device known as a shake table is operated jointly by the civil engineering department and the principal engineering company, and enables the effects of earthquakes on new types of structures and equipment to be tested.

At undergraduate level, the aim is to produce "good citizens and good engineers", according to Swanson.

In addition to its computing science department the college had one of the largest academic computer centres in the country and a microcomputer teaching unit. Also available to students are the management science and social and economic studies departments. The result is wider options. The combination of theory and practice means that engineering students have to work extremely hard in laboratories as well as in lecture halls. Nevertheless there is a considered attempt made in designing the curriculum "not to clutter the students' mind, not to overload the intellect to the point where they stop thinking," says Swanson.

The difficulties of packing both theory and practice of increasingly advanced technologies into only three years led to the introduction of an innovative five-year total technology sandwich course in 1974. It was implemented by Sir David Huddie, former managing director of Rolls-Royce Aero Engines who on retirement joined the college's mechanical engineering department.

The total technology course was a forerunner for the four-year (Dainton) course pioneered at the college and developed collaboratively by the departments of mechanical engineering with the help of management science, social and economic studies, humanities, mathematics and computing in the late 1970s.

The course is designed for students of above average academic potential who also have the sort of qualities which suggest they could develop into senior managers.

Patricia Tisdall

**Force 12 gales at the flick of a switch**

Any day now Dr John Harvey and Dr Peter Bearman will throw the switches on a control board in the basement of the City and Guilds College's department of aeronautics and start up one of the world's most sophisticated wind tunnels.

The £700,000 tunnel, which will be used to study motor vehicle aerodynamics, has been funded by the Japanese car company Honda. It will enable the stability and safe handling of cars to be tested in different wind conditions - an important factor when increasing fuel costs are causing manufacturers to consider making much lighter cars out of new materials. It is the biggest contract ever placed by Honda with an external research organisation.

Imperial College would like to see a lot more like it. Income from industrial and commercial research projects has been increasing steadily in recent years. Last year's total from British and overseas companies was £2.3 million, or 15 per cent of total sponsored research income. But with the cutback in government funding for the universities the college needs every penny it can get.

**'An engineer isn't an ivory tower idealist'**

The City and Guilds College, with its emphasis on engineering and technology, attracts a high proportion of the industrial and commercial projects and, generally, the academics seem to have remarkably few worries about allowing mammoth into the laboratory, either in the form of contract or sponsored research or, privately, through consultancy arrangements.

Dr Charles Phelps, the Pro-Rector of Imperial who is responsible for increasing the amount of income from industry, is not surprised that engineers have fewer reservations about the commercialisation of research than their colleagues in the pure sciences.

"An engineer doesn't exist as an ivory-tower idealist," he said. "He's there to actually make a device that works and the proof of the working is out in the market place."

Professor Bruce Sayers, the Dean, agrees. He said: "A lot of us have ideas which are worth getting out into the outside world."

It is no secret, he says, that

many academics feel that the British Technology Group and its forerunner, the National Research Development Corporation, have not been as effective as they might in helping with that transfer process. So scientists, who will soon no longer have to give the BTG first refusal on government or research council-funded inventions, are looking for alternatives.

Imperial already has three full-blown commercial ventures - Imperial Biotechnology, Imperial Software Technology, and Imperial Polymer Technology. Now Dr Phelps wants to take the whole process a stage further and set up a college holding company. It would be run by a team of high-powered specialists able to give guidance and advice to anyone in the college who has an idea they want to exploit commercially. The holding company would have expertise in licensing, patenting and marketing.

"It's got to tell you how to make a bid," said Mr Phelps. "It's got to tell you how to be budget conscious, how to be on time, and how you renegotiate the next bid." He is also planning to set up a pair of technology transfer centres.

Nobody in South Kensington much likes the name science park. The feeling is that, with a few notable exceptions, science parks are really just rather run-of-the-mill industrial estates with a few academics on the boards of tenant companies to give them some credibility.

The technology transfer centres - one at the college's field station at Silwood Park, near Ascot, the other in the centre of the South Kensington campus - should be quite different.

The key to Silwood Park will be the so-called breeder unit, which will act as a sort of cocoon for academics with a bright idea that might have commercial potential. Around the breeder unit will be six other buildings which could be leased by larger research and development companies - including, perhaps, in time companies which have started life in the breeder unit.

To fulfil planning requirements the tenants will be strictly controlled: They will have to have strong connections with the college and, because Silwood is in the Green Belt, only low-bulk, clean research - such as microelectronics, software



Where the wind blows: Dr Peter Bearman and Dr John Harvey in the £700,000 wind tunnel at City and Guilds' aeronautics department

and biotechnology - will be allowed.

The South Kensington centre is still very much at the preliminary planning stage, but one intriguing possibility is that several floors of the multi-story prestige block will be occupied by Sir Clive Sinclair, a visiting professor at Imperial. The unit will almost certainly have room for more breeder companies, letting the academics spread their commercial wings a bit.

It may let out facilities to companies and organizations which want a listening post at the college. It could lease space to multi-nationals for their own research and development. The details have yet to be decided, but the central idea which

motivates it is clear enough, says Dr Phelps.

"Ideally what it would do is take the gleam in the eye of the inventor, when he says 'Gosh, I wonder whether this device that I've got has any future', and try and interest some industrialist to say 'Gosh yes, that's exactly what we want - but how does it work?'. The technology transfer centre in its most pure perception is one where the guy who needs the device and the person who's got it work together to prove that the thing has commercial competence."

Dr Phelps doesn't see himself purely as a salesman. He believes that he - and when it is set up the holding company - must also play the role of protector, making sure that those who generate the ideas are not ripped off.

"Management of intellectual property rights is the really hot

issue. There are one of two hard-nosed companies that believe that they can ride roughshod and say 'it's ours, we pay the money, we take all the ideas'.

"We have a responsibility, because the ideas generation is so extremely great here - we're bubbling with ideas - to see that this is not raped."

Making money for the college is important but Dr Phelps is anxious not to give the impression that the college will simply be milking the academics with the ideas to make up for shortfalls in funding. Both academics and college should benefit.

"I'm there to make him rich" he says. "But I think that the college should be adequately rewarded for the distinction of the name that it gives a person."

Malcolm Brown

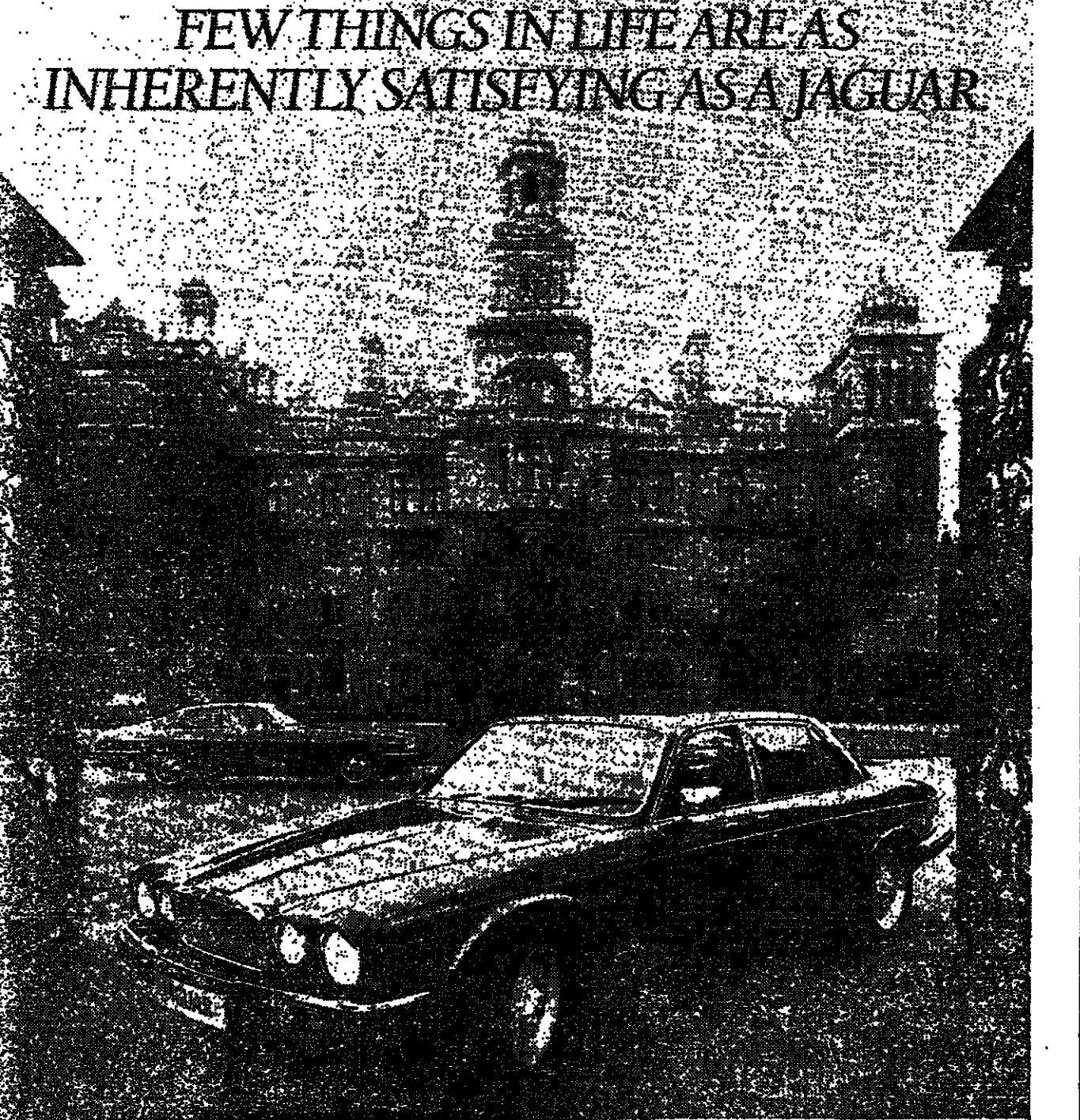
**STUDENT STATISTICS - CITY AND GUILDS COLLEGE**

Full-time students 1983-84	Undergrad	Postgrad	Total
Aeronautical engineering	149	43	192
Chemical engineering	253	80	333
Civil engineering	233	178	411
Computing science	252	63	315
Electrical engineering	283	132	415
Management science	335	91	426
Mechanical engineering	105	105	210
Social and economic studies	36	36	72
Computational fluid dynamics unit	8	8	16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1505</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>2244</b>
Royal College of Science	1384	480	1864
Royal School of Mines	404	300	704
Interdepartmental	4	66	70
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>4882</b>

**Increases in income from non-grant sources at Imperial**

	1984 £	% of total	1983	% of total
Grants	31.4m	57.3	30.3	59.1
Fees	6.6m	12.1	5.7	11.0
Research grants and contracts	14.9m	27.1	13.5	26.4
Other	1.6m	2.9	1.5	3.0

Source: Imperial College of Science and Technology annual report 1983-84



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**JAGUAR** The legend grows

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**THE ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS**  
(which includes many Old Centralians)

congratulates Imperial College on the celebration of its Centenary

Members of this Association of independent Consulting Engineers are devising, designing, supervising and inspecting engineering work of all kinds in some 140 different countries. They offer a comprehensive service from initial feasibility studies to the preparation of estimates, specifications and drawings, proceeding to the selection of contractors and to supervision of the project until completion.

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as Mechanical Engineering Consultants:	Buckle & Partners	as Electrical Engineering Consultants:
Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley Park House, 111 Uxbridge Road London W5 5TE. Tel 01-567 5621	2 Harrington Gdns, London SW7 4LS. Tel 01-373 8100	McLellan and Partners Sheer House, West Byfleet, Surrey KT14 6NL. Tel 91 43271

Further information may be obtained from:  
**The Secretary, The Association of Consulting Engineers**  
Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0QL  
Tel: 01-222 6557 Telex: 265871 MONREFG (quoting Ref 83:ICE001)

**The "Old Boy" who founded an engineering giant**

An Old Centralian named Dr Richard Seligman founded APV International in 1910. Today his original company is one of 70 members of the worldwide APV Group - a £400 million market leader in process plant technology and micro-computer control for the food, beverage and chemical industries.

APV congratulates the City & Guilds College on its Centenary - while celebrating its own 75th anniversary this year.

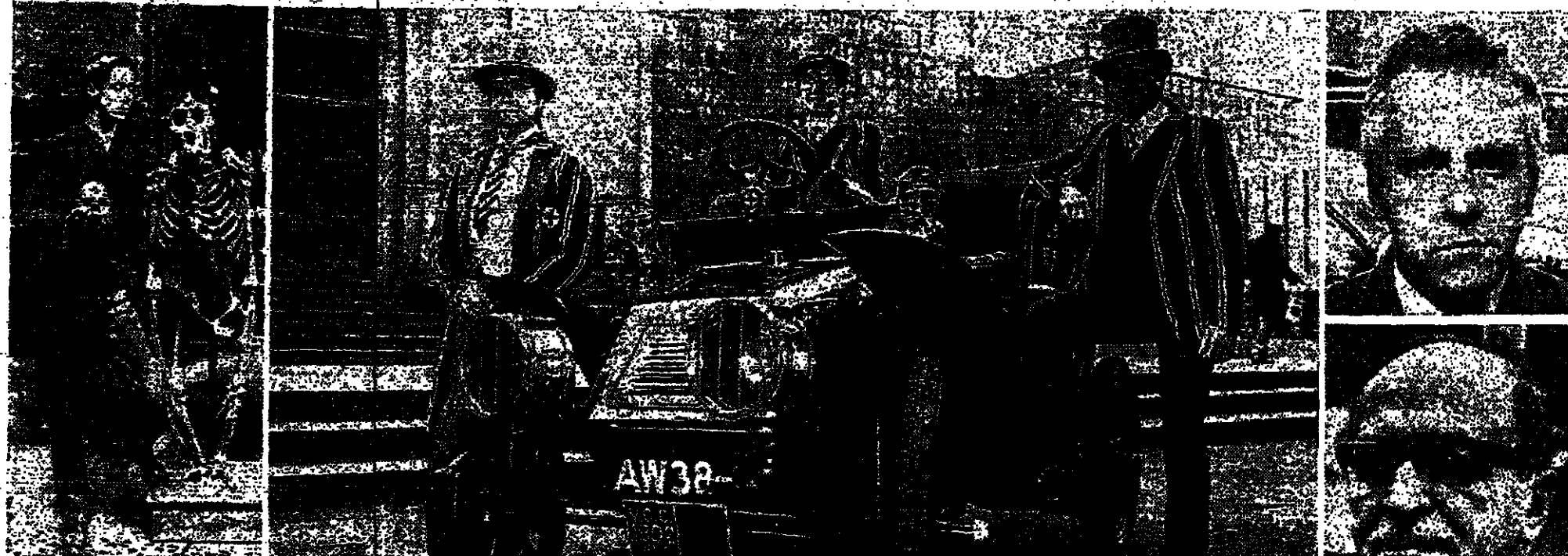
**APV** APV Holdings plc  
Crawley West Sussex  
England



**SPECIAL REPORT**

CITY AND GUILDS AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE/3

# Life isn't all lectures and no laughter



Past and present: College mascot Bonnages, above, with (left from top) H. G. Wells, Sir David Nicholson, Sir Peter Baxendell and (right from top) John Egan, Dennis Gabor, Sir Derek Barton and Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson



History is deeply woven into the fabric of undergraduate life at City and Guilds College. In fact mascots and rituals inherited from preceding generations of students are more important here than in most other universities.

The decline in mascotry elsewhere is somewhat wistfully noted by Guilds students looking for witty contenders against whom to pit stealth and ingenuity - characteristics which are evidently cherished as much by contemporary engineering trainees as those of Kipling's day.

Guilds union's chief symbol is Bo, short for Bonnages (Sons of Thunder), an immaculately polished veteran car (a rare 1902 two-cylinder Jarm and Browne for those interested in such things). To drive and maintain this prized car, which in addition to other ceremonial outings has participated in the London to Brighton run every year since 1934, is regarded as a great honour and each driver nominates his or her successor. It is typical of the level-headedness which has always been a

characteristic of Guilds students that a careful explanation of the car's status is given to new undergraduates. They are told that Bo being "extremely old and hence delicate and valuable" is different from other mascots in that he (the gender was settled after a long debate in 1954) is not available for ransom.

However, two other important Guilds mascots have been declared violators available for stealing and ransoming for charity and are paraded as such. These are Spanner and its companion Bolt, which used to accompany Bo for mechanical reasons, but which were also used to protect him from potential kidnappers. The current Spanner was cast from the spent cartridge cases of the rifle club - another manifestation of the historical riches prized by contemporary students is not only that there is a rifle and pistol club but that it has its own range.

A rifle and pistol club is only one of the different sports clubs organized by the union. The motor club, which runs its own championship, is predictably

very popular. But there is also a gliding club, which gives full tuition to beginners, a rowing club with a well equipped boathouse on the Thames, and a Human Powered Vehicle Club which raised £4,600 for the RNLI by pedalling round Britain.

There is no feeling of deprivation about the absence of an arts faculty. The Royal Albert Hall is just across the road from the campus, the Royal College of Music is next door and the heart of West End theatreland is less than three miles away. The students produce their own twice-weekly television programmes from the college TV studio and also operate a radio station as well as numerous publications including *Phoenix*, a literary magazine founded by H. G. Wells in 1885.

The Guilds union, which reflects the moderate political views of most of its members is not affiliated to the National Union of Students.

There are many grumbles about catering, which has tended to be of the stale bun and formica vintage. However,

since last autumn the students have been running their own union snack bar.

On the academic front the students feel part of an intellectual elite. They chose to apply to Imperial because they believed it to be the best, and have not been disappointed. Their main complaint is that their tutors are too preoccupied with research work and postgraduates. A story about one professor is narrated with glee. It is claimed that he came to the college on two conditions; first that he was provided with a sound-proof room in which to play his cello, and secondly that he saw no undergraduates for at least five years.

The imbalance between the sexes - the college has always been a predominantly male society - is a complaint which college administrators take much more seriously than the bias towards postgraduate work. Strenuous efforts are being made to attract more women as engineering students. At 17 per cent of the total population of Imperial College (11 per cent of City and Guilds) there is room for many more women.

## ... and the school still produces Nobel prize winners

Few of the engineers trained at City and Guilds during its 100-year history have gone on to become "masters and managers for industry" as the founders envisaged.

There are a few notable exceptions among the 30,000 or so past students and staff. Sir Peter Baxendell, who became chairman of Shell Transport and Trading met his wife Rosemary, a biology graduate, at the college while he was studying oil technology in 1946. Sumantrao Moolgokar went on to the managing directorship of Telco, part of Tata Industries, India's biggest producer of commercial vehicles, having obtained an honours degree in 1929 and seven fines for speeding the beloved BSA motor cycle still in his possession. John Egan, who became chairman of Jaguar Cars, is also a former student.

There are also a fair sprinkling of inventor entrepreneurs among the ranks of former students. Donald Morphy (Electrical 1917-20) built up the firm of Morphy-Richards from scratch. Sir Frederick Handley Page

(Mechanical 1912-13 formed the country's first private aeronautics firm. Hubert Booth (Civil and Mech 1889-90) invented the vacuum cleaner and founded the British Vacuum Cleaner Engineering Company, but failed to make his name a household word.

A great many finer students became consultants. Andrew Sharman, the present Centralian president who graduated from the college in 1940, is chairman of the council of the Association of Consulting Engineers. Norman Payne (Civil 1946-49) became chairman of the British Airports Authority, having been involved as a consulting engineer in the construction of both Heathrow and Gatwick.

Some Guilds engineers moved into management consultancy where they exerted influence behind the scenes. A few also came from the front. Ernest Burton (Electrical 1919, Civil 1921-22) founded Fisonel Administration which became P.A. Management Consultants, the largest

organization of its type in Britain. John Gratwick (Mech 1935-39) went to Urwick Orr and later became chairman of Empire Stores. Perhaps the most influential of all management consultants, Sir David Nicholson (Mech 1940-42), went to the P - E Consulting Group and later became the first chairman of British Airways.

He also became chairman of several other companies including Rothmans International, BTR, and a member of the European Parliament. Although no devotee of management by textbook, Nicholson prompted the opening in 1971 of the Department of Management Science at his old college.

Imperial College through City and Guilds set the blueprint for engineering education in Britain. The acid criticisms made by H. G. Wells (Biology 1884-85, Physics 1885-8, Geology 1886-7) in his 1934 autobiography about the results continue to be voiced to this day, particularly in Whitehall circles. This was that "the ideal output of the Imperial College

remains a swarm of mechanical, electrical and chemical business smarties, guaranteed to have no capacity for social leadership, constructive combination or original thought". Wells blamed the Establishment which "sanctioned the growth of science colleges only on condition that their technical usefulness was recognized as their sole justification".

As a centre of scientific and research excellence however, Imperial College and within it the City and Guilds have more than met its founders' expectations. The college is still attracting a galaxy of world-ranking experts.

One famous Nobel Prize winner at the college was Sir Ernest Chain, who shared the award with Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard Florey in 1945 for work on purifying and producing penicillin. Having worked with Florey in Oxford, Chain went to Imperial as Professor of Biochemistry where in conjunction with the Beecham group he helped to discover a series of new penicillins of clinical importance.

Dennis Gabor who was awarded a Nobel Prize for physics in 1971 discovered the principle of holography while working in the Electrical Engineering Department's laboratories at City and Guilds College. Born in Hungary, Gabor came to England and the college in the 1930s. He is remembered at the college for the use of "scientific gamesmanship" in his tennis play and as a teacher of distinction as well as for his pioneering work on electrons, optical devices, gas discharge lamps, thermionic converters, information theory and adaptive filters.

A Nobel award for Chemistry went to Prof Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson the present head of the chemistry department in 1973 and to Sir Derek Barton who was a chemistry student at the college between 1940 and 1943, in 1969. Abdus Salam who has been Professor of Theoretical Physics since 1957 was awarded a Nobel prize for Physics in 1979.

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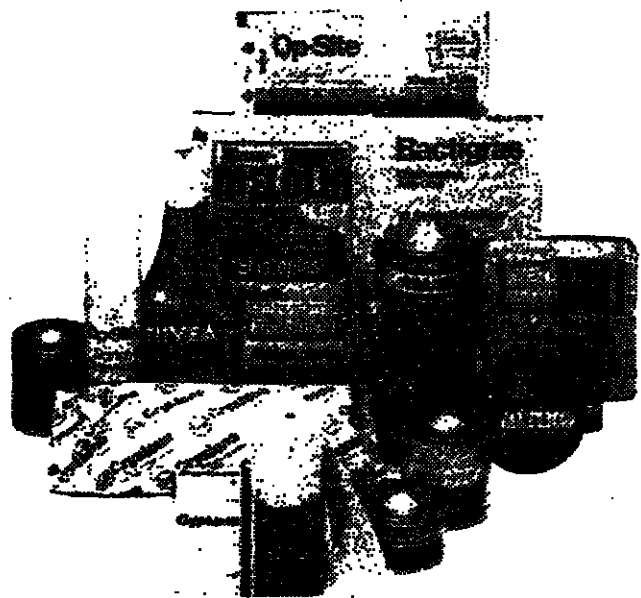
CITY AND GUILDS AT  
IMPERIAL COLLEGE/4**(SPECIAL REPORT)**

Several ingenious projects are under way, some remarkable for their sheer elegance

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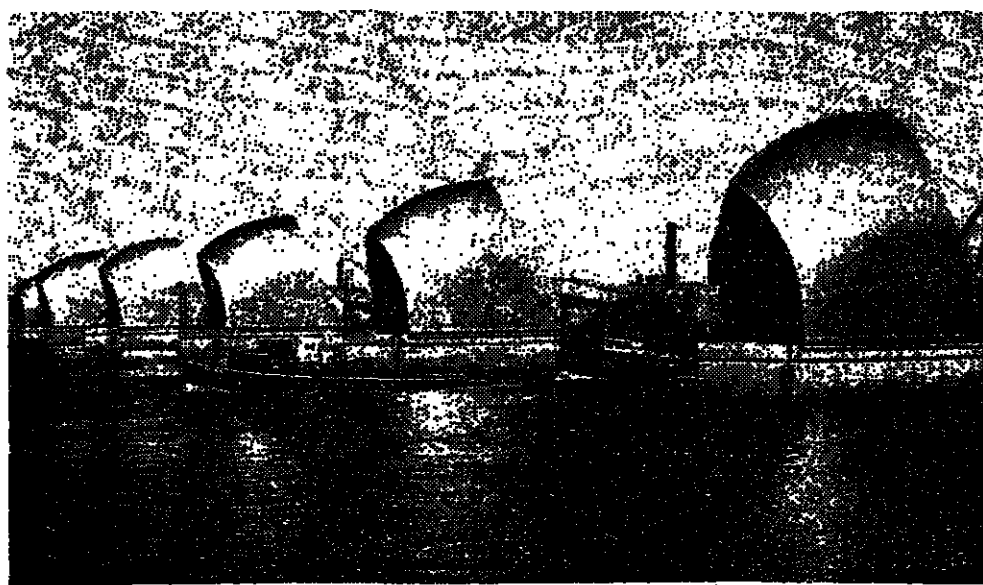
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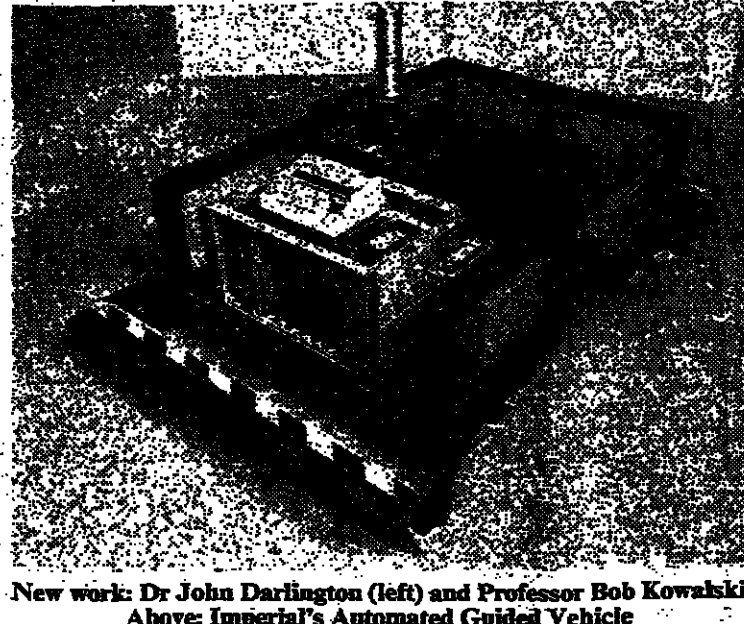
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## Pure genius and applied science

New work: Dr John Darlington (left) and Professor Bob Kowalski  
Above: Imperial's Automated Guided Vehicle

Occasionally researchers emerge who turn their disciplines through 180 degrees. The City and Guilds College has seen a number of such men in its first 100 years: men like William Edward Ayrton, the father of modern electrical engineering, Dennis Gabor who discovered holography, and Alec Skempton, the pioneer of soil mechanics.

If there seem to be fewer researchers in this mould today it is not because scientists have diminished in stature, but because the subjects they study have become so multi-faceted that no man can hope to span more than a relatively small part of any discipline.

But there are still men who make their peers sit up and take notice.

Dr John Darlington and Professor Robert Kowalski of the department of computing fall into that category. Between them they may well change the whole direction of computing.

Later this year Dr Darlington expects to build the first prototype of a new kind of computer called Alice (Applicative Language Idealized Computing Engine). This could be the first step towards a breed of computer operating at far greater speeds than anything today and a major step towards what the Japanese call Fifth Generation machines - computers which can process knowledge and information rather than just crunch numbers.

Conventional computers are sequential: instructions in the program are carried out one at a time. The process can be speeded up, but there are limits and these have probably been reached.

What Dr Darlington and his team are working on is so-called parallel processing. If the problem can be broken down among a series of processors operating in parallel, then the speed limitation will be overcome.

With Alice, any one of a bank of processors can dip into a "pool" of work and take out a small packet of work. When the work has been done it is returned to the pool.

Kowalski's contribution has been to take and develop logic as the basis of programming - particularly through development of the language Prolog. This is one of the so-called declarative languages, where the

order in which instructions are given does not matter. Declarative language programs are sets of rules showing how a complex task can be broken down into simpler tasks which can be easily executed in parallel.

Other research work at City and Guilds might not match Alice in terms of impact, but there are several projects under way which are remarkable for their ingenuity, or sometimes just their sheer elegance.

### Laser device gives the right position

Automated Guided Vehicle systems (AGVs) have been around for 30 years or more. The most rudimentary are guided by a buried wire which emits a signal that is picked up by the vehicle. More recently engineers have developed free-ranging vehicles which dispense with the need for wire. In their simplest form they involve a device on the wheel-axle called an encoder which by monitoring the relative movements of the wheels is able to tell the on-board computer exactly where the vehicle is.

That theory works quite well in laboratory conditions. But in real life the factory floor is a far from perfect environment. Often it is greasy, dirty and littered with metal cuttings. If an AGV skids on a greasy patch the encoder will still be sending misleading signals to the vehicle's "brain" based on the wheel movements.

Researchers in the Mechanical Engineering Department have found a remarkably simple way round this problem. They have incorporated a laser scanning device in the vehicle.

The device beams on to targets placed at strategic points on the factory walls. The scanning device tells the vehicle's brain as soon as it hits the targets and then, by simple triangulation, informs the vehicle of its precise position. If this differs from the information signalled to the vehicle by its wheels the system is told to take corrective action.

### Superfast simulator rivals big computers

Engineers in the aeronautics department are building a superfast simulator which will

be capable of handling 1,000 million operations a second and simultaneously simulating up to 900 processes. This means it will rival the computing potential of the world's most powerful computers, such as the Cray.

Simulators come in a variety of forms and are used for everything from training pilots and crew to designing and testing mathematical models of aircraft. Real-time simulators are necessary for pilot training or when real components or instruments are linked in the mathematical model.

Existing simulators are limited by their relatively slow speed of computation. The computer's version of the aircraft's movement is updated about 30 times a second. That may be perfectly adequate for an ordinary airliner simulator, since the aircraft's lift producing surface is relatively steady-state - nothing changes dramatically quickly.

But life becomes far more complicated with helicopters, where the lift producing surface is rotating at high speed, and the aerodynamics changing continuously. Present simulators are totally inadequate for simulating what happens in real time as each blade goes round.

The aeronautics department's simulator will be capable of updating 30 times faster than the fastest existing machines - it will reach 1,000 updates a second.

### From display boards to car mirrors

Professor Ming Green and a team in the electrical engineering department have spent 11 years (nearly 50 man years) developing a way to colour a solid layer of material by applying a small voltage across it. When a DC current is passed through the all-solid-state electrochromic cell in one direction it colours it; when it is passed through in the opposite direction it bleaches it.

The applications for this so-called electrochromic display technology span from large-scale public information boards and highway signs to anti-dazzle motor car mirrors and "variable density" windows which could be used, for example, to modulate the amount of light that is let into a room.

The window would consist of an electrochromic cell sandwiched between two pieces of glass. Simply pressing a button to initiate the electrochemical colouration would be enough to turn the window dark blue. The technology has obvious architectural and energy implications.

The anti-dazzle mirror would in essence be a variation of the window. In this case the rear-view mirror, attached to which would be a small photo-cell. As soon as the cell registers "dazzle" from the headlight of the car behind it would switch the electrochromic process, darkening the window and cutting out the dazzle.

### Offshore windmills, eerie floating airports

A serious but potentially valuable discovery has been made by researchers from the department of civil engineering who were looking at the qualities of concrete immersed in seawater.

Concrete is increasingly being used offshore in structures like gravity platforms for the oil companies. Many exciting possibilities are being worked on - offshore windmills, concrete vessels to carry liquefied natural gas, even floating airports.

That the researchers have found is that in certain circumstances concrete exposed to seawater grows a protective skin on its surface.

The durability of concrete in the sea depends on how low its permeability is. Studies carried out on mortar and concrete produced startling results: all the mixes showed a reduction in permeability on immersion in sea water - in the case of 25mm thick specimens of the two most permeable mortars the fall was equivalent to more than 20mm of additional thickness after only 10 weeks.

The research team is now planning to take the whole process a stage further to see whether it can develop methods to enhance this kind of growth.

### Low-tech aid for refugee camps

Some of the research at the college is very low-tech, but immensely valuable. Another team in the civil engineering department has collaborated with Oxfam to develop a water supply system which can be installed at high speed in emergencies such as natural disasters or refugee camps. Four principal units have been designed and made: a pumped distribution system, a storage tank, a pumping unit, and a treatment system for decontamination. The team is now working on simple ways of extracting groundwater. Dugwells and storage systems are already in use in refugee camps in Nicaragua, Honduras and the Sudan and many of the storage tanks are being used in Ethiopian relief operations.

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**SPECIAL REPORT**

# Overseas students flock back

Nearly a quarter of all City and Guilds students are foreign. Science and technology comes expensive for them.

The Government's decision in 1980 to turn the financial screws on overseas students (they were to pay the full costs of tuition) means that foreigners now pay £4,475 for undergraduate and research work and £5,125 for advanced post-graduate courses. "British or EEC students, by comparison, pay £500 for a year's undergraduate tuition, £1,569 for a post-graduate course.

Nor does it end there. Foreign students must have at least another £3,800 (£4,300 for post-graduates) a year to cover living expenses.

The hike in fees was a particular blow for the City and Guilds College.

"The immediate result," says Professor Gordon Conway, who heads Imperial's overseas students committee, "was that everyone said 'It's far too expensive now to go to Britain.'"

Yet five years on, Professor Conway and his colleagues have managed to persuade a large number of overseas students (and their governments) that it is still a very sound investment.

The number of foreign students in South Kensington (846 for Imperial as a whole, 552 at City and Guilds) is now back to pre-1980 levels.

Countries like the USSR or Germany still offer foreign students what amounts to a virtually free education.

But the second language in most developing countries is English, French or Spanish so choosing the Russian or German option is seductive though it may seem on cost grounds, can in practice put an enormous strain on the student, who often has to learn a new language from scratch.

The other comparison which is inevitably made, says Professor Conway, is between Britain and America. On the face of it America seems a very attractive alternative. But the apparent cost advantage is deceptive.

"If you compare us with the US you mustn't do it on a 'per year' basis but on the basis 'per degree'."

"An American Masters is two years; ours is always one year. So you're talking about £6,000 over one year, but in the States you're actually talking over two years, of something like £8,000 or £9,000.

"If you do a PhD in the US you've got to do a Masters first, so it's a minimum of five years and for an overseas student it's often six or seven - whereas for a good overseas student to come to Britain it is only three years or perhaps four."

A third factor, though not one, obviously, on which any university administrator would want to base his long term plans, is that many of the developing countries have currencies that are tied to the dollar rather than to sterling which makes Britain's present currency troubles an unexpected bonus.

Professor Conway thinks there has probably been a change in the make-up of the foreign student body. Historically the strongest ties had been with the Indian sub-continent and Africa.

"There's tended to be a shift towards South East Asia, the Middle East and a growing number from Latin America now."

The (very tentative) conclusion is that there is now a much stronger representation from two types of countries - the really poor ones which get a lot of aid and those, like some of the Far East nations, which

have rich sub-sections in the population. The losers are those in the middle - like India and Pakistan - neither rich nor sufficiently poor.

"The impression," says Professor Conway, "is one of bright, technologically advanced overseas students wanting to come here because they regard this as being the place where they can get ahead."

The Government's tightening of its purse strings has led to other problems - which the college has not been able to solve. The one which troubles Professor Conway most is the lack of accommodation for married students.

"The Government won't give you money for that kind of thing. Yet we believe this is important. I believe very strongly that if someone comes here for three years they really should bring their wife or husband."

"We're talking to various trusts and organisations to see if they can come up with some money for it."

But for the moment the stark fact is that married students are, in practice, being dissuaded from coming.

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Abroad curriculum: Professor Gordon Conway with some of Imperial's 846 foreign students



The Prince of Wales lays the college foundation stone

## Produce of 100 years: Fine engineers, great scientists and one spy

The City and Guilds College opened in February 1885. It had room for 200 students. Less than 30 turned up.

It must have been enormously deflating for the grandees of the London Livery Companies. They had spent years and a great deal of money setting the college up in an effort to help grab back for Britain some of the manufacturing and trading power it had lost.

The extent and speed of the decline had been shown dramatically in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park the international juries had awarded most of the prizes to British products.

By the time of the Paris show there was no room for such self-congratulation. Britain was losing ground and it showed: The British took a mere 10 awards out of a possible 90.

One cause of the decline, according to MP Lyon Playfair, a Paris juror and himself a former professor of chemistry, was that this country did not have enough high quality technical education. Extraordinary as it may seem

for the country which gave birth to the Industrial Revolution, Britain had at that time only two chairs of engineering - Glasgow and University College, London.

The Livery Companies decided to act. After much deliberation they established in 1878 the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

The Institute had two objectives: To set up and oversee qualifying examinations in the industrial trades and skills; and to establish in London a central institution offering a more advanced level of technical education. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Central Institution in 1881 and opened the building in 1884.

The low turnout of students in the first year was an enormous blow to everyone's self-esteem. But it seems simply to have been an extreme case of the old British disease - reluctance to get involved with anything new.

Within a decade the institution had begun to pick up pace and by the turn of the century was actually operating at twice its capacity and even attracting high quality students from other countries, no mean feat when they had to find fees equivalent to about £1,000 in today's money.

The college took the name City and Guilds in 1907 when it became a constituent part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology alongside the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines.

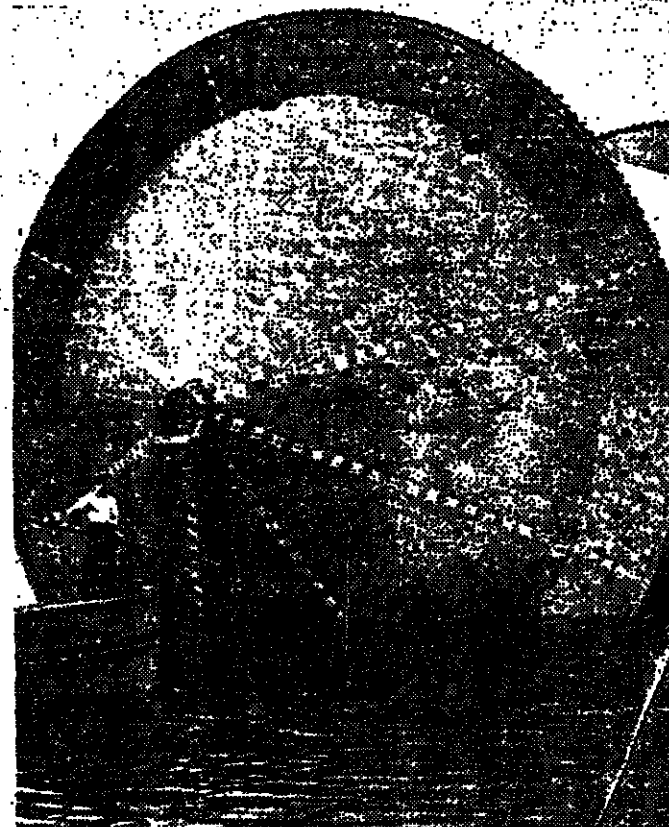
Over the years the college has produced and employed men and women of enormous distinction: Polymaths like Alan Blumlein who had a finger in every pie from radar to hi-fi; practical men like Sir Ralph Freeman, designer of the Sydney Harbour Bridge; and strategists like Arthur Hartley whose brilliant notion of a submarine pipeline across the channel (Operation Pluto) helped solve the army's desperate

fuel problems during the Second World War. Other C and G men went in for less romantic but eminently useful inventions - like Herbert Humphreys who devised the gas pump which now bears his name.

Some graduates found fame in fields quite outside engineering or technology - Sir Lewis Casson as an actor and theatrical producer, General Sir Pierre van Ryneveld as chief of South Africa's Union Defence Forces... and Sidney Reilly as a spy.

After 100 years the college has grown to a pre-eminent position in engineering education yet there is something very eerie about the way history seems to be repeating itself. Last year the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, a member of the government which is pulling the purse strings tight on higher education, was heard to remark on the connection between the limited number of engineers and technologists in employment "... and our industrial performance in recent decades".

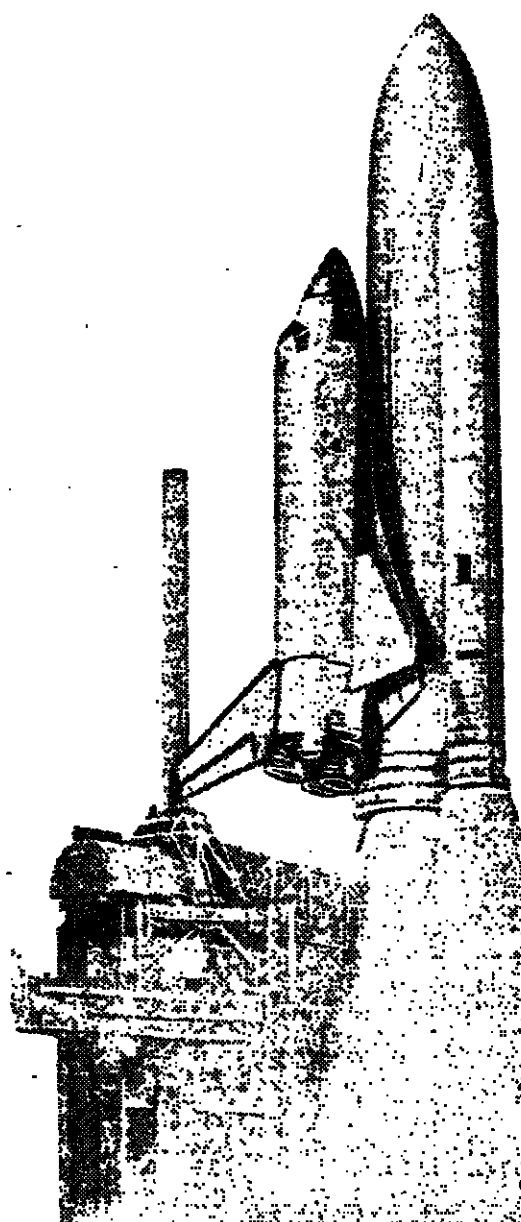
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Operation Pluto: Drums put steel pipe on the sea bed

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Table listing medium-term investments with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table listing long-term investments with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

UNLISTED

Table listing unlisted investments with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

INDEX-LINKED

Table listing index-linked investments with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

BREWERIES

Table listing brewery companies with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table listing bank discount companies with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the BUILDING AND ROADS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the FINANCE AND LAND sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the FOODS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the HOTELS AND CATERERS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the INDUSTRIALS A-D sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the INDUSTRIALS E-K sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the INDUSTRIALS L-R sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the INDUSTRIALS S-Z sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the OIL sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the OVERSEAS TRADERS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Market rallies

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, February 25. Dealings End, March 8. Contango Day, March 11. Settlement Day, March 18. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Table listing companies in the BUILDING AND ROADS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

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Table listing companies in the OIL sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the OVERSEAS TRADERS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the INSURANCE sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the LEISURE sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the MINING sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the PROPERTY sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the SHIPPING sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the SHOES AND LEATHER sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the TEXTILES sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the TOBACCO sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

Table listing companies in the MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT sector with columns for company, price, change, and P/E ratio.

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WALL STREET

Table of stock market data including company names, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'Early gain for Dow' and 'CANADIAN FINANCIAL FUTURES'.

Early gain for Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street shares were little changed yesterday in early moderate trading. The Dow Jones industrial average at mid-morning was up 0.22 points at 1277.72. Advancing issues were about 40 issues ahead of declining issues.

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including LONDON COMMODITY PRICES, COFFEE, and RUBBER.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table of money market and gold prices including LONDON GOLD FUTURES, LONDON GRAIN FUTURES, and SILVER.

APPOINTMENTS

BOC Group: Mr John Barnes is joining as chief executive, finance and planning. Federation Brewery: Mr David Brook has become deputy chief executive.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table of financial trusts including 1984-85 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Dividend, and P/E.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The pound closed well off the bottom yesterday, after establishing new lows in extremely volatile currency markets. Sterling's slump towards parity with the dollar continued space for much of the day.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table of London financial futures including US Treasury Bond, US Treasury Note, and US Treasury Bill.

APPOINTMENTS

Factors Trust: Mr Nigel Cornwell Cusack becomes a director and Mr Douglas Edmondson is appointed portfolio director. Tarmac Construction: Mr Neville Simms succeeds Mr Jim Shelden as managing director.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table of financial trusts including 1984-85 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Dividend, and P/E.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table of sterling spot and forward rates including Market rates, Forward rates, and Sterling index.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table of dollar spot rates including Market rates, Forward rates, and Sterling index.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table of other sterling rates including Argentina peso, Bahraini dirham, and Brunei dollar.

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

Table of authorized unit trusts including 1984-85 High/Low, Company, Price, Change, Dividend, and P/E.

APPOINTMENTS

REX WILLIAMS LEISURE: The directors expect to recommend a total net dividend for 1984-85 of 0.35p per share. HARTWELLS GROUP: Reached agreement for the acquisition of Bristol Motor Company.

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Leaders make headway as shares ignore the pound

By Jeremy Warner and Alison Eadie

The stock market staged a rally yesterday. Ignoring the state of the pound, which sank to a new low against the dollar, share prices chose instead to concentrate on good economic news and the crumbling miners' strike. The FT 30 share index closed 7 points higher at 975 but the testimony to Congress, given by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, came too late to affect the London market.

Good gains were shown among leaders despite talk of a blockbuster rights issue during the forthcoming results season. Thea EMI hardened 7p to 244p.

The City's service sector follows are equally enjoying the appearance of Addison Page on the stock market in its merged form next month, arising from the deal between Michael Page Partnership and Addison Communications. The in-house stockbroker, Phillips and Drew, is looking for growth of more than 30 per cent this year, and the management hopes to take over an advertising agency and a market research firm before too long. Addison shares closed unchanged at 290p while Page was also unchanged at 400p.

441p. Distillers closed 5p higher at 286p after a circular from W Greenwell and GKN added 7p to 210p also on a broker's circular.

Among the FT 30 share index, Lucas rose 5p to 261p on news of the contract to supply General Motors with headlamps, while Contaxids put on 4p to 154p still on suggestions that Hanson Trust might bid.

ICI, with full-year results tomorrow, went against the trend falling 4p to 873p. Gilts closed about a quarter higher.

Bank shares were strong ahead of next week's crop of annual results. Midland, with results a week today, gained 13p to 347p after a prolonged period of trading in a depressed range between 330p and 340p. Yield considerations played a part - a maintained dividend as promised yields 10.5 per cent. There were hopes that the results would not be as bad as expected after continued Crocker problems.

The Royal Bank of Scotland gained 6p to 234p. The last date

for acceptances of its one-for-four rights issue is this Friday and the strength of its shares indicates that Lloyds Bank, which had a 21.3 per cent stake, has taken up its allocation. The nil paid rose 4p to 25p.

Lloyds has given undertakings to the Office of Fair Trading to divest itself of the additional 4.9 per cent of RBS it picked up in December 1983, but it does not look as though it has used the rights issue as its opportunity. Failure to take up its rights would reduce its stake to just over 17 per cent.

Lloyds Bank was unchanged at 554p, Barclays rose 3p to 612p and National Westminster was 5p stronger at 654p.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank advanced 4p to new highs for the at 1089p, buoyed by the strength of the Hang Seng index, which closed up 13.70, and by the continued rise of the dollar.

Stores spent another dull session. Boots climbed to 166p after lunching with Grivevson Grant, but later relapsed to 164p, which was 1p up on the day.

Marks and Spencer lost 1p of Monday's gain to close at 157p, while Habitat Mothercare fell another 2p to 312p still worried about Mothercare's poor performance in the United States.

Woolworth hardened 2p to 558p, while W H Smith "A" shares added 4p to 170p. The outstanding feature was Raters, which closed 5p better at 51p on the tie-up with Prestwich Holdings, 2p up at 110p, to create a new nationwide high street force in the optical market.

The STC presentation to analysts will provide the company with an opportunity to salvage its 190p share rights issue, which at present looks in danger of being left with the underwriters. Dealers will be eagerly looking for good news from the company.

The stockbroker, Wood MacKenzie said yesterday that the electronics sector was now entering a three-month period in which there are no scheduled results from the majors and that relief from the flow of bad news

would enable the sector to pull out of its nosedive.

Among minor electricals, Amstrad surrendered an earlier 4p gain to close unchanged at 80p after buoyant interim figures. Crystabate encountered investment support rising 12p to 195, while International Signal & Control was 7p higher at 270p.

Philips & Drew said that the ISC share price had fallen markedly over the past month with the rest of the sector while having virtually no exposure to the British electronics market. This it said provided an excellent buying opportunity.

Also with profits better than expected yesterday, Vantona went 14p better to 326p, but

The Times Veneer Company, manufacturers and merchants of timber, veneers and processed wood products, has received an approach which may lead to a bid, but at a substantially lower price than prevailing market prices, the company said. The shares fell 4p to 33p, valuing the company at £2.5 million. Times Veneer made pretax profits in the six months to June 30 of £54,000. In 1983 it made taxable profits of £42,000 against a loss of £181,000 in 1982.

full-year figures from Reuters did no more than match expectations and the shares slipped 10p to 365p.

Iceland Foods, a new issue, closed 8p higher at 437p. Nottingham Manufacturing hardened 6p to 226p on suggestions that the company will benefit from Marks and Spencer's credit card and talk about a bid.

Wedgwood rose 7p to 217p on the dollar's strength which will give a significant boost to the group's large American earnings.

Spencer was quite popular with 415 calls and 67 puts. The FTSE index notched up 96 calls and 331 puts.

The total number of call options was 4,669 and total number of puts was 2,372.

Options market was quiet with only 7,041 bargains transacted. The most popular stock was again BT where there were 728 calls and 355 puts.

BA's was active with 596 calls and 4 puts and Marks &

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TEMPUS

## Rich aid for Reuters' US take-off

The Rich total market trading system has been ergonomically designed, with built-in self diagnostics. But whether it can forecast the spot dollar rate even an hour hence remains doubtful.

Equally unclear is the exit multiple for the group. Reuters is paying \$58 million in a mixture of cash and paper, for a group which in the 15 months to December 31 1984 had tangible assets of about \$4 million and pretax profits at roughly the same level.

The Reuters board insists that "only the 1985 profits performance will count, since the new acquisition will be consolidated from January 1 of this year. Nevertheless, on reported earnings, the exit multiple looks to be well over 30. Pricey, even for a group showing growth in the recent past of 200 per cent?"

Reuters' justification for the deal, however, looks reasonable. With such high-priced paper of its own - the historic multiple after yesterday's figures is 33 - earnings diluted should be minimal. Rich also looks like a smug fit in terms of the Reuters' expansion strategy.

Broadly, the 1984 figures are good. Second half growth in profits was £44.2 million - up 52 per cent on 1983. Price rises were negligible, and margins edged ahead from 22.8 per cent to 23.7 per cent for the year as a whole. Sales growth in Asia was 36 per cent, and in Europe 29 per cent. Year-end cash balances were almost £85 million.

But the group's US experiences have not been so attractive. The bulk of Reuters' US systems appear to have been traded to commodity houses, where poor conditions have led to multiple cancellations. US sales growth was only 20 per cent up.

In this context, the Rich buy fulfils a dual function. Not all Rich's 4,000 terminals take Reuters services. The hope is that Rich's customers will be

alerted to what they are missing, thereby helping Reuters to penetrate further into the US.

Equally, as the age of the 24-hour market dawns, world dealing rooms are entering a crash modernization phase, which also entails harmonization, so that by kitting out a whole banking houses across the world with Rich systems, demand for the group's business services will follow.

The ultimate target is penetration of the New York business community, the one area where Reuters is still weak.

Amstrad

Amstrad took its time getting on to the home computer bandwagon, but when it did, it was with dramatic effect. The company's home computer was launched only last June and its success is the main reason for yesterday's improved interim profits, up from £6.3 million to £9.5 million.

The entire supply of 200,000 units was sold in the period and the chairman, Mr Alan Sugar, is predicting that this will increase to 600,000 in calendar 1985. It is a confident prediction, but at a time when market sentiment is heavily weighted against anything to do with personal computers it is one which is almost essential.

There is a suspicion that Amstrad's entrance into the computer arena came a little late. The high street retailers now say that the boom has peaked and reached a plateau. However, the company's great strength has always been to provide the consumer with what he wants rather than what the manufacturer thinks he needs.

A stagnant marketplace, though, is never a pleasant place to be and if there is a price war among manufacturers then Amstrad might find the going a little rough in Britain. No surprise, then, that

it is looking to Europe, particularly France and Germany for growth.

With computers accounting for 50 per cent of sales from nothing the previous year, it is clear that Amstrad's venture into this market was much needed. The company has virtually withdrawn from the video market and television operations are much reduced. This leaves audio as the other main part of the business.

Even here volumes were down, although the decline in margins has been halted. Four new models will be introduced later this year, but it is hard to see signs of dramatic growth. Only a boom in compact discs offers Amstrad the opportunity to introduce anything dramatic into its range.

The shares were unchanged at 80p, although they touched 84p at one stage in the day. Only an improvement in sentiment will bring any short-term growth and the long-term still relies very heavily on the company's ability to judge consumer demand correctly.

Vantona Viyella

There is a belief in some quarters that the British textile industry is now based in Taiwan. Vantona Viyella would have it otherwise. Yesterday's preliminary announcement demonstrated quite clearly that the British are back and hitting the imports where it hurts most - on price.

Not only were pretax profits very good, up from £12 million to £21.1 million, but there was also a distinct air of confidence about unfair competition from imports. Vantona has set about tackling the problem. It has invested heavily in new technology to bring down its cost base and at the same time improved its design, production and marketing.

The results of this action are plain to see. Volumes and margins, are up across the board with the exception of

carpets which lost money in the first half but is now on a profitable course again.

Vantona has earmarked another £25 million of capital expenditure for the present year.

The shares climbed steadily yesterday from 312p to 327p. Given the growth prospects the rating appears undemanding.

Gilts

Day two of the Gresi Dollar Crisis Week saw gilts trading calmly - too calmly for some. Long-dated stock opened 1/2 point ahead, and then shed the gains throughout the day to finish unchanged, leaving the net swing down about 1/4 point at the mid-afternoon close.

Three-month interbank was firm throughout the day at around 14 1/2 per cent. But at \$1.04 against the dollar and 70.2 on the trade-weighted sterling was veering closer to notional trigger points, where the authorities might feel obliged to take rapid action. Gold, the flipside to the dollar, has tumbled to a five-year low, implying by induction almost that US rates will remain high. Few traders expect tomorrow's fortnightly council meeting of the Bundesbank to produce any policy fireworks, but clearly both the British and West German central banks are pursuing policies which are both high risk and to an extent inter-linked.

The strong upward movement after hours in long-dated gilts - up 1/2 point - on gloomy comments by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, about the dollar shows the scope for recovery in this policy. Nevertheless the recent attrition in prices has been considerable. The British funding programme waits for no man. At one stage yesterday, the old tap, Exchequer 11 per cent 1990, was stranded about 1/2 points below the Government Broker's assumed next price of 20 1/2.

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TSB	14%
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\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 11%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 12%, £50,000 and over, 12 1/2%.

Application has been made for the grant of permission to deal in the Unlisted Securities Market on the Stock Exchange in the whole of the ordinary share capital of Pepe Group PLC, issued and to be issued. It is emphasized that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to Listing.

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incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 - No. 1880220J

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The Prospectus will be published in full in the Financial Times on Wednesday 27 February 1985

**PEPE**



FINANCIAL SERVICES

Birch finds Foster a good fit

By Alison Eadie

Three months after buying Halfords Ward White is bidding £87m for Foster Bros

Mr Philip Birch's "timely" bid for Foster Bros (Foster calls it "opportunistic") has shot the energetic, Liverpool-based chairman of Ward White into the limelight again - just three months after his ambitious takeover of Halfords motor accessories chain.

Foster is an even bigger target, valued at around £87 million by Ward White's share offer. It is not Mr Birch's most audacious deal, however. When the Northamptonshire shoe manufacturer John White, with Mr Birch as managing director, took over George Ward for £4 million in 1972, it was taking on a company double its size.

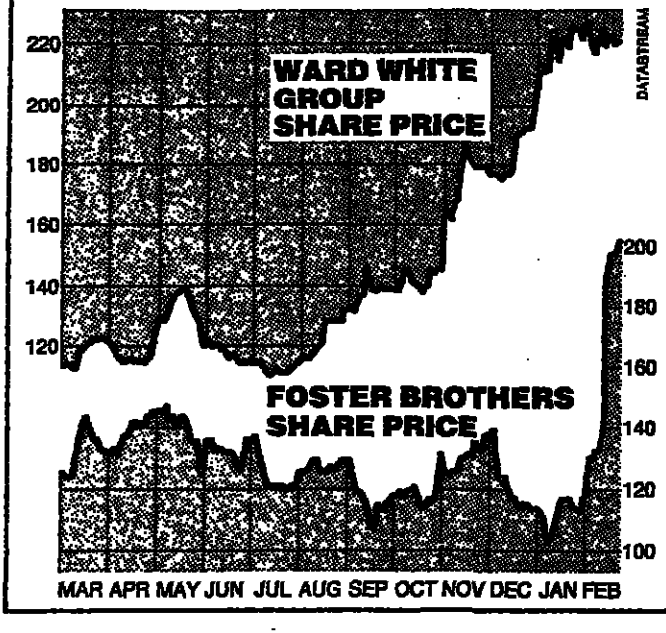
The £52 million Halfords acquisition was expected to keep Mr Birch busy for quite a while, particularly as motor accessories and shoes bore no resemblance to each other. But Mr Birch is quite confident he can cope with the addition of more than 700 shops - the same number Ward White has now in this country - in yet another area of retailing.

The only experience Ward White has of clothing retailing is through its 44.7 per cent stake in the American chain, Weiner, bought 10 months ago. Ward White's overall experience of retailing is quite recent. Until 1980, the company was overwhelmingly a footwear manufacturer, with 90 modestly performing shops. The acquisition in 1980 of Childs in the US, a safety-shoe distributor with a retail chain, gave Mr Birch a taste for retailing and he has never looked back.

He arrived at John White in 1967 as a financial consultant and was managing director two years later. The big push into retailing, however, has come since Mr Birch became chairman as well as managing director in March, 1982.

The change of direction was well timed and protected Ward White from the worst ravages of cheap shoe imports. Ward White closed seven of its 16 factories in 1980 and lost nearly 40 per cent of its staff as it contended with high interest rates and lower demand.

Ward White's most profitable year is still 1979 when pretax profits reached 7.5 per cent of



turnover, due to strong sales of safety footwear to industry. Demand for safety shoes is only now beginning to recover from recession.

The retailing acquisition trail was not without setbacks. The first two attempts, on K Shoes in 1980 and Hiltons Footwear in 1981, failed, but success followed in 1982, with the acquisition of Hofheimer in the US, then Frisby and W & E Turner in Britain.

Plans to diversify beyond shoe retailing then began to gather momentum. In early 1983, Mr Birch toyed with the idea of mail order, but decided that the problems of the industry were too costly and time-consuming.

Retailing, however, offered great economies of scale, says Mr Birch. With the management structure in place, 50 or 100 outlets can be added with no increase in central overheads. Additional costs are just those of the actual branch.

Integration of new outlets also offers immediate benefits, especially if they are performing less well than the Ward White average and can be brought up to standard quickly.

Halfords' 358 shops offered such an opportunity. Mr Birch reckons sales per square foot can be increased by 20 per cent within the first year of a Halfords' shop being refurbished.

than expected, giving a significant boost to asset value per share.

Halfords' programmes to refit its shops and open outlets on the outskirts of towns have been accelerated. It is spending £10 million this year on bigger stores and refurbishing 150 stores, after refitting 150 last year.

Foster is a different proposition. It is not a neglected part of a much larger group. Indeed, its problems are being vigorously addressed by present management. Tackling those problems, however, is costing a good deal of money and pretax profits in the year ending this month are expected to fall to £5.7 million against £7 million before excluding property profits.

Heavy depreciation, due to modernization of the Foster's menswear shops, is the primary cause, although the American operations are performing poorly. A total 225 of 400 Foster shops will have been modernised by the end of this year and the programme will slow next year.

Higher turnover - sales were 27 per cent up at the interim stage - is coming from the revamped shops, indicating that higher profits should follow.

The stockbroker, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, expects Foster to make £9 million pretax in 1985-6, as the benefits of its more fashion-oriented formula flows through. Mr Birch expects this much at least, emphasizing how timely his bid is.

If Ward White succeeds in taking over Foster's, its share

capital will have more than doubled in three months. A total of 16 million shares was placed for the Halfords takeover and 41.7 million would be issued for Foster. But no dilution of earnings is anticipated in 1985-6, indicating pretax profits of not less than £25 million for the enlarged group. Ward White has estimated profits of at least £13.25 million in the year ending January 31, 1985, with Halfords contributing for just 2 1/2 months.

Foster has rejected Ward White's offer, believing it does not take into account the potential of the company nor the work put in over the past two years. The City expects Mr Birch will have to improve his terms of five Ward White shares for every six Foster, or 170p in cash. A counterbid is also a strong possibility and Foster shares ran up 21 1/2p on Monday on speculation that Sears Holdings might enter the fray.

Foster has not carried out a property revaluation on many of its shops since 1974. It is busy putting one together now, as it prepares its defences.

Net tangible assets at the last balance sheet date were £37.1 million and the surplus on land and buildings was conservatively put at £23 million, making 128p a share. A revaluation could alter this significantly.

Mr Birch is hoping Foster will agree to his proposals. He would like to keep much of the present management, but will not keep any part of the business he does not think is performing or likely to perform well. There is a question mark in his mind in the US, where Foster has a stake in Natco, a menswear retailer with 224 shops, and over Adams Childrenswear and the Millets camping and leisurewear shops.

The hornets nest of competition, with Next for Men and a reinvigorated Burton to contend with, does not worry Mr Birch. It is the size of the market that counts, he says.

Clothes will add a third leg to Ward White's retail operations and all three offer scope for development. There are no immediate plans for a fourth leg. "We can stand comfortably on three legs," says Mr Birch.

The next important move, when it comes, is more likely to be in the US than in Britain. In the first half of 1984-5, 39 per cent of Ward White's turnover came from North America. In the meantime, however, Ward White has its work cut-out trying to secure a far-from-convicted Foster.

CRICKET: GOWER'S MEN ARE IN THE RUNNING TO TAKE WOODEN SPOON

England show darker side

From John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent Sydney

After yesterday's defeat by India in the Benson & Hedges "World Championship of Cricket", England are well in the running for the wooden spoon. Only they and Sri Lanka are without a victory. England lost to India by 86 runs. They were, in fact, outplayed.

For some strange reason England chose to field first upon winning the toss, thus committing themselves to batting under lights, which they are not accustomed to doing, and having second use of a pitch that had already been used many times this season. In the event, England fielded well and their credit went away neither a wide nor a no-ball. But their batting was wretched. They were bowled out for 149 in reply to India's 235 for nine.

Even now England are not entirely without a chance of reaching the semi-finals, though for that to happen everything will need to go their way. They will, for a start, have to beat Pakistan on Saturday, and India will need to beat Australia on Sunday. Even then England would have to score a lot of runs at high speed for their run rate to overtake Pakistan's and Australia's.



Swing time: Kapil Dev hoists Marks to the boundary as Downton watches

Thanks to Srikanth, who went going in first and made 57 in 53 balls, India always had the initiative. Colin Cowdrey described Srikanth's batting as a cross between Roy Marshall's and Dickie Dods's, which is high praise. India were 52 after 10 overs, Srikanth having made 41 of them.

Only the bowling of Foster, properly restored to the side, and Edmonds prevented India from making the best part of 300. It was a poor sort of day, being cool and grey, and India's score was better than it may seem because of the pace of the outfield, which was unusually

slow. All told, there were only 16 boundaries.

For once Azharuddin played quite ordinarily, though he still made 45. Vengaskar, Kapil Dev and Gavaskar also made runs for India. For England, Lamb held a good running catch, besides running out Vengaskar with a direct throw from mid-off, and Cowans threw out Srikanth from long leg.

England batted with neither the skill nor the ingenuity of the Indians, though it was some time before they fell out of contention. When they did so, Gower's too-common comeliness had something to do with it. He hit a full toss from Sivaramakrishnan straight to deep mid-wicket. Seppid out at 94, in the twenty-fourth over, Gower then watched England lose their last eight wickets for 35 runs.

With the ball turning and Viswanath showing rare slickness behind the stumps, Siva and Shastri ran through the middle order. The man of the match was Srikanth, who first put India on the road to victory. Almost equally well it could have been Siva, Shastri or Viswanath, who stumped Marks, and Edmonds and held three catches.

Reid bends to pressure and misses tour

Antchland (Reiner) - John Reid, New Zealand's outstanding batsman in the recent three-match Test series against Pakistan, has said he will not be available for the tour of the West Indies, starting next month. Reid said the demands of modern cricket and family and school teaching commitments were the main reasons.

Local flavour

Pretoria (Reiner) - Northern Transvaal qualified to meet Transvaal in the final of the Currie Cup when they gained an eight-wicket win over Western Province in the semi-final. Set a modest target of 112, the home side reached 120 for six in only 55 minutes with their opener, Wandy Yachad, hitting 62 in 87 minutes. Some Western Province 200 and 140 in 50 and 55 minutes. Northern Transvaal 57 and 128 for 2-14, 2-14, 2-14.

SYDNEY SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for India First Innings, England Innings, and Bowling. Includes player names like S. Shastri, Kapil Dev, and G. Gower, along with their runs and wickets.

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RACING: CHAMPION HURDLE FAVOURITE SHORTENS TO 13-8 ON AFTER IMPRESSIVE KELSO SUCCESS

Forcing tactics may enable Acarine to land the spoils

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)
Badsworth Boy, winner of the Queen Mother Champion Chase at Cheltenham for the past two years, has his preparation for this season's two-mile championship in the Sibbury Handicap Chase at Worcester today.

Browne's Gazette ends the rumours

By Michael Seely
Browne's Gazette silenced the doubters with an impressive victory in the Morebait Hurdle at Kelso yesterday. Rumours that all was not well with the Champion Hurdle favourite were dispelled when Dermot Browne brought the seven-year-old home 20 lengths clear of Allen Glazed.



Allen Webb gives surprise winner, Honest Hint, maximum encouragement in the first division of the novice hurdle at Plumpton yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Wahs Grand National. Righthand Man loves the mud. If it were to come up firm at the Festival, there would be no point in running. At a Nottingham, Mrs Dickinson's attempt to land a treble was foiled when Planetman was beaten 12 lengths by Mr Snuggit in the Long Eaton Handicap Chase. Ridden by Phil Tuck, Mick Easterby's Grand National candidate mastered the favourite at the second fence from home.

Dr Death and his playmates are out of the closet

SPORT IN AMERICA Sue Mott

Once the foe of old ladies' fantasies, the theatrical art of professional wrestling is enjoying an extraordinary renaissance in America. No longer do businessmen slip into Madison Square Garden on fight nights with a dirty leering and capricious glancing at the pin-stripes.

Worcester

- GOING: Good to soft
2.0 FERRY NOVICES' HURDLE (Div 1) (E2,062: 2m) (22 runners)
1 AZIANO (M) Moutou D Nicholson 5-11-2 P Scudamore
2 BELTANE THE SMITH DONS Motors (Exeter) Ltd 7-11-2 M R Dunn 4

3.30 SIDBURY LIMITED HANDICAP CHASE (E2,599: 2m 4f) (9)

- 1 11111-1 BASSWOOD BOY (C) (D Ambridge) Mrs M Dickinson 10-12-0 J Earnshaw
2 2222-2 GALLANER (D) (Mrs C Bird) J Wainwright 9-10-7 K Rooney
3 3333-3 ACARINE (D) (Mrs P Harris) J Jones 10-10-7 D Burke
4 4444-4 GAINOR (D) (Mrs G Jones) Mrs G Jones 9-10-7 D Burke

WETHERBY

- GOING: good to firm
1.45 MANITOU NOVICES' HURDLE QUALIFIER (E2,108: 2m 4f) (22)
1 11221 A SURE ROW (D) (Mrs A Wallace) Mrs M Dickinson 6-11-11 G Bradley
2 22122 ERO FOREVER (D) (A McCullagh) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown

HOCKEY

Run to ground: Robinson of Cambridge (right), falls for Nienow's tricky art of Lord's (Photograph: Barry Beattie)
Sudell's hunger for goals breaks Oxford siege

Worcester selections

- By Mandarin
2.0 Taylorstown, 2.30 Royston, 3.0 Silva Linda, 3.30 Acarine, 4.0 Prince Rowan, 4.30 Ten Plus, 5.0 Saratino.
2.30 FORT ROYAL NOVICES' HANDICAP CHASE (E1,809: 3m) (18)
1 232122 EMMANSON (D) (Barley) J Spauling 10-1-9 S Moorhead
2 330-1112 ROYSCOTT (D) (Mrs S Pican-Howard) P Dever

3.0 FERRY NOVICES' HURDLE (Div 1) (E2,062: 2m) (22)

- 1 11111-1 BASSWOOD BOY (C) (D Ambridge) Mrs M Dickinson 10-12-0 J Earnshaw
2 2222-2 GALLANER (D) (Mrs C Bird) J Wainwright 9-10-7 K Rooney
3 3333-3 ACARINE (D) (Mrs P Harris) J Jones 10-10-7 D Burke

Wetherby selections

- By Michael Seely
1.45 A Sure Row, 2.50 BALLY-GO (nap), 4.25 Try To Stop Me.
2.15 KLUX DRINKS NOVICES' CHASE (E1,550: 2m 4f 100yd) (9)
1 132114 MURKETE (H) (Laffey) R Fisher 6-12-3
2 3331-03 NEWLIFE CONNECTION (D) (McMillan) A Stephenson 6-11-0 R Lamb

BOWLS

Melbourne (Agencies) - Norma Shaw, of England, lost her third match in the women's world championship yesterday. The reigning champion showed her true form briefly in an eighth round match, when she beat Lauri Fuchs, of Western Australia, 4-2.

Kelso results

- Going: Hurdles-soft, Chase-good to soft.
1.45 (2m) (11) BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (D) (Mrs M Dickinson) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown
2 242-1112 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (D) (Mrs M Dickinson) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown

Nottingham

- Going: Good.
2.0 (2m) (11) MICHIGANIAN JACK (D) (Mrs M Dickinson) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown
2 242-1112 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (D) (Mrs M Dickinson) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown

Plumpton

- 2.0 (2m) (11) HONEST HINT (H) (Webb) 3-11-2 P Tuck
2 242-1112 BROWNIE'S GAZETTE (D) (Mrs M Dickinson) M H Easterby 5-11-5 A Brown

Shaw loses her touch

Melbourne (Agencies) - Norma Shaw, of England, lost her third match in the women's world championship yesterday. The reigning champion showed her true form briefly in an eighth round match, when she beat Lauri Fuchs, of Western Australia, 4-2.







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**MacBlain NASH Temporary Secretaries**  
Recruitment Consultants  
10 Hammer Square London W1R 0ALL  
Telephone 01-499 2176.

**SECRETARY**

We are a successful, fast-moving Marketing Consultancy located in the West End and are looking for a confident, experienced person to work for one of our Associate Directors.

The position involves direct contact with an important client base and organisational skills are very necessary. Shorthand ability would be preferred, though 'refresher' or full training programmes will be set up for the right person. This is an excellent opportunity to gain experience in all aspects of a growing business and will offer an excellent salary and benefits package. Please telephone 01-477 8343.

**S/As Secretaries**  
Mayfair £9,000

We currently have three excellent opportunities for S/As Secretaries in Mayfair. The ideal candidate will have a minimum of 100/60 shorthand and typing skills, a good knowledge of the City and a willingness to work long hours. A minimum of 2 years experience in a similar position is essential. Good progression would be into management.

Contact Sue Jones

**La Crème**  
SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

**SH PA**  
£9,000

The Deputy Chairman of this International Management Consultancy needs a Senior PA to organise his international affairs. There is a lot of international liaison, and you will be involved in P.R. You will need excellent organisational skills and a willingness to work long hours. A minimum of 2 years experience in a similar position is essential. Good progression would be into management.

Contact Sue Jones

**Competent Secretary**

Secretary to the Chairman of a leading public relations company. Excellent salary and benefits. Subsidised housing, staff discounts, season tickets, etc. Computer offered with regular salary reviews. Please write with CV to: SUSAN JAMES, Pronupta de Paris, 79/79 York Way, London N1 8AG.

**Senior Secretary to Chairman**  
at £9,000 p.a. + benefits

Financial Futuris Brokers are seeking a Senior Secretary to work for their Chairman. Shorthand (including shorthand) 120 wpm. Typing 60 wpm and grammar and English must be perfect. Also must be able to use a Philips wordprocessor, have 28 years and minimum age 28. Excellent salary and benefits. Subsidised housing, staff discounts, season tickets, etc. Computer offered with regular salary reviews. Please write with CV to: SUSAN JAMES, Pronupta de Paris, 79/79 York Way, London N1 8AG.

**CRONE CORKILL**  
Recruitment Consultants

88, Regent Street, W.1.

**WORD WIZARDS**  
£8 ph

We are expanding our highly qualified team of temporary secretaries with word processing skills. If you want to work in a friendly, busy office, we have a lot of opportunities for you. You will be responsible for the complete range of secretarial duties, including dictation, typing, arranging meetings, keeping clients' diaries and a varied administrative and confidential work. Age 25-35, with a fashion background and first class secretarial skills. Excellent salary and benefits. Subsidised housing, staff discounts, season tickets, etc. Computer offered with regular salary reviews. Please write with CV to: SUSAN JAMES, Pronupta de Paris, 79/79 York Way, London N1 8AG.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

**AN ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT** £28,500

Always demands a certain intellectual capacity that will respond to this type of work. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant field. Excellent salary and benefits. Subsidised housing, staff discounts, season tickets, etc. Computer offered with regular salary reviews. Please write with CV to: SUSAN JAMES, Pronupta de Paris, 79/79 York Way, London N1 8AG.

**£10,000 neg ADMINISTRATOR**

International CITY BANK is recruiting a highly intelligent, numerate administrator to work in its London office. Essential qualifications are MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS A level, good shorthand and typing skills, and organisational skills. Age 25-35. Excellent salary and benefits. Subsidised housing, staff discounts, season tickets, etc. Computer offered with regular salary reviews. Please write with CV to: SUSAN JAMES, Pronupta de Paris, 79/79 York Way, London N1 8AG.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

**MARIE OSTROWSKI**  
ON 831 0668

**Dulcie Simpson**  
Appointments

**RECEPTIONIST**  
£8,000

Super opportunity for a well-spoken, responsible and flexible person to run the reception of a small firm with numerous offices in E.C.1. You will need accurate typing of 50 wpm. Knowledge of up to 50 wpm. Experience essential. Age 22 to 26.

Please telephone: 988 3535.

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**DESIGN CONSULTANTS**

Are you resourceful, with an organised mind, and interested in working in a creative design company? Two directors require a secretary with good typing, audio and shorthand experience. Salary negotiable.

Contact J A or P B Hodgkinson on 01-229 9556

**DIARY OF THE TIMES CLASSIFIED**

Over one million of the most affluent people in the country read the classified columns of The Times. The following categories appear regularly every week, and are generally accompanied by relevant editorial articles.

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**WEDNESDAY** La Crème de la Crème: Secretarial/PA appointments over £7,500. General secretarial, Property-Residential, Commercial, Town & Country, Overseas, Rentals.

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**THE WORLD FAMOUS PERSONAL COLUMN APPEARS EVERY DAY.**  
ANNOUNCEMENTS CAN APPEAR WITHIN 24 HOURS.

**PA TO MD**  
£10,000

The managing director of this well established selection consultancy is looking for an intelligent, well spoken, very personable and energetic PA. He needs an energetic person who will adapt to a wide range of duties and utilise their proven secretarial skills, including shorthand, if you are interested.

Call Leigh on 242 6785  
(24 hours answering phone)

**SECRETARY/PA/NEGOTIATOR**

Required by secretary in St James's with the following attributes: Public School Education or similar, very good shorthand/typing, excellent organisational skills, excellent presentation, excellent salary and benefits. Vacant position. Salary £7,500 p.a. to 8,000 p.a.

Tel: 01-499 2176.

**BOOKEEPING IN CHELSEA**

Bookkeeper/secretary required in Chelsea. Accurate bookkeeping to trial balance (Kisnarayan system) essential. The ability to type, shorthand, word processing. Good salary. Please 598 0000.

**MAJOR C**  
£9



# La crème de la crème

# Secretary with W.P.? P.A. to M.D.? Ask Alfred Marks.

**ALFRED MARKS**  
We've a lot to offer you.

## Project Team Secretary Oil Industry

Elf UK, the British subsidiary of a major international oil company, is currently involved in developing the Alwyn North field. We are looking for a Secretary to join our busy project team in Knightsbridge. The ideal candidate will be between 20 and 30, educated to A level standard, with good all round secretarial skills. Experience of word processors and/or micro computers is essential and a good knowledge of French would be an asset.

In return, we offer a generous salary package including bonus, lunch allowance and an interest-free season ticket loan.

Interested? Then telephone for an application form to: Tessa Biore on 01-225 5113.



## GSC UK COMPUTER SCIENCES COMPANY LTD., SENIOR SECRETARY £8,000 - £8,500 p.a.

We are a major international computer consultancy in a growth environment, employing some 15,000 people worldwide. A vacancy has arisen for a Senior Secretary to work within our new business division, based at our Head Office in Savile Row.

This position will involve taking responsibility for the administration of the Division's business activities, and providing a full secretarial service to the Director and his Consultants. This will include some distribution of the Division's workload to other secretarial staff.

The ideal candidate will be aged around 25-30 and will possess good academic qualifications, 60 w.p.m. typing and excellent word processing skills - cross training would be given on the Wordstar system if necessary. Shorthand and audio experience are desirable but not essential.

In addition to the salary quoted, benefits include luncheon vouchers, family BUPA membership and Season Ticket Loan scheme.

If you would like to be considered for this position, please telephone for an application form or send full CV to:

Lorraine Forsyth  
**GSC UK COMPUTER SCIENCES COMPANY LIMITED**

Headfoot House, 20 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AE

Telephone: 01-439 8222

## SECRETARIES

# More a CAREER than a job

### CENTRAL LONDON

Working as a secretary to the top people in the Ministry of Defence is no ordinary job. Lots of challenge, lots of responsibility, lots of rewards.

And as well as good career prospects, there are even opportunities for work overseas. So the world is your oyster.

You need top skills - 100wpm shorthand and/or audio - plus excellent personal qualities and an efficient approach.

Starting pay is from £8,381 - £8,753 depending on experience, rising to a maximum of £7,592. And you can earn up to £1,116 more for extra speeds! In addition, there are generous holidays and benefits.

Make the move now! For more details ring Peter Sullivan on 01-430 7101 or 01-430 6848.

Applicants (and both Parents) must have been British Citizens, British Subjects or Commonwealth Citizens since birth and if not born in the UK, must have been resident here for at least the last 5 years.

Applications from Registered Disabled people are welcome.

The Ministry of Defence is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

## Temporary Secretaries

### Paid Holidays?

Work for Manpower and start earning your holiday pay now.

Do the ideas of paid holiday entitlement as well as excellent rates and FREE Word Processor training.

attract you? Then you should be talking to Manpower, the world's leading temporary help company.

Call us now and start planning your holidays.

**MANPOWER** Tel: 493 2626  
TEMPORARY SERVICES 24 hour answering service

### TEXTILES FOR FASHION £7,500

Excellent opportunity for the skilled young PA seeking a dynamic opportunity. Enjoy international liaison as you coordinate fabrics for the season's collection. Arrange customers visits throughout Europe and USA. Make your own appointments and call home Continental on 011 000.

**DRAKE PERSONNEL**

### WP SUPPORT AND TRAINING

Acc Microsystems, producers of the highly successful word processing software, LEX, require your help. We are looking for a person to join our customer support department. The work will be varied and will initially involve training customers and giving demonstrations, help with documentation and answering support queries. Whilst a knowledge of LEX is not essential, some word processing experience is required. Acc are based in West London but the successful applicant must have a driving licence and be willing to travel. Salary by negotiation. Application forms on request from:

ALISON BROWN  
Phone: 01-993 5036

**Luxury Travel** c. £10,000  
This newly appointed Director of a major international luxury and travel company needs a PA to help him meet his busy schedule. A large part of the job will be customer liaison and managing the office when the Director is away. Languages are an advantage. Age: 25-35. Skills: 100/80.

**General Assistant/German** £8,000 + benefits  
The newly formed branch of this expanding European bank in the City offers an unusual opportunity to someone with fluent German. Your main responsibility will be the smooth running of the reception but in addition you will become involved in general office administration, including petty cash, expense claims and travel arrangements. You will need accurate typing and ideally banking/insurance experience. Age: 20-40.

**Interior Design** £5,500  
One of the country's top design companies has an opening for a bright young all-rounder. You will get involved in a variety of tasks and really learn the business in a company which likes to promote from within. Age: 17-21. Skills: 88-45.

**HAZELL STATION ASSOCIATES**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
6 Golden Square, London W1 01-439 6021

**FRENCH GERMAN PORTUGUESE**

**FRENCH:** PA Secretary with English & French shorthand to assist dynamic senior executive of UK Sales arm of French firm in the City and to administer his personal and professional affairs. To take active part in running small, busy London office of New York financial industry group. Salary to £9,000 + max.

**PORTUGUESE:** Valued and interesting job for experienced PA Secretary with fluent English and reasonable Portuguese. In small City organisation of an international project. Salary up to £10,000.

**FRENCH:** Secretary (25+) with English as mother tongue and fluent spoken French, to assist Manager (French). No shorthand, but a few years' experience of all or construction projects would be ideal. Lively international team £8,500+.

**Multilingual Services**  
Recruitment Consultants  
22, Chancery Cross Road, WC2  
01-536 3794/5 **MLS**

**Elizabeth Hunt**

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES £9,500+**

A worldwide supplier of international business systems and consultancy services seeks 3 secretaries/administrators to join their new management team at superb offices in Hammermith. As this is their European Headquarters all positions will include a high degree of international contact and French and/or German are highly desirable. They seek bright, team-spirited and committed secretaries, educated to 'A' level/degree standard.

- Marketing & Business Development  
To handle own projects and become involved in market research. A job with potential.
- International Finance  
To assist in the compilation of business plans and financial strategies for the European operations. Minimal figure typing, but plenty of organisational work.
- Employee Relations  
To become involved in the coordination of international personnel policies and enjoy contact with key managers worldwide.

We are solely retained by our client to handle the recruitment for this new operation.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants  
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070  
23 College Hill London EC4 Telephone 01-236 3712

**BORN ORGANISERS ...**

**MARKETING** £9,000 + Bonus  
Challenging development opening in a fast-growing environment for a self-motivated & Sales-oriented PA with strong Admin flair & plenty of zest & initiative. The very busy brief is ideal for the flexible individual who prefers to get in 'on the ground floor'!

**SALES-LINKED** Package £9,000+  
Superior PA post for a dynamic, outgoing personality to provide professional support & to act as a 'more than proficient' stand-in for an equally dynamic Director I/C Sales & Purchasing - who travels widely. Substantial Client liaison elements, also, in this very varied & interesting job make efficient confidence a must!

**TRADE FAIRS** to £9,000  
Sparkling intelligence & plenty of verve sought for a super small Marketing opportunity where, apart from providing Secretarial back-up to the 2 Directors, you would handle correspondence on your own initiative, generally run the office & assist with the organisation of Trade Fairs in the States & Europe.

**SCINTILLATING TEMPS ...**

Our highly skilled TEMPORARY staff enjoy prestige assignments in the Media or Medicine; Cosmetics or the Arts; in the Professions or Parliamentary-linked; in Films or High Finance ... In other words, a plethora of well-rewarded choices - for you, so why not join us now? If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below:

19/23 Oxford Street, W1 Tel: 01-437 9030  
131/133 Cannon Street, EC4 Tel: 01-626 8315

Recruitment Consultants

**Private Patients' Liaison Officer**

**St. Thomas' Lithotripter Centre**

**A part-time job that calls for permanent commitment**

A Lithotripter is an extremely advanced and costly piece of equipment which promises to change our whole thinking on kidney stone treatment. In simple terms, this machine transmits shock waves that literally break up kidney stones without the need for surgery. Instead of a lengthy and painful hospitalisation, this treatment cuts convalescence to a mere few days.

Thanks to the combined efforts of BUPA, the NHS and the DHSS, Britain's first Lithotripter has been installed at St. Thomas' Hospital and this invaluable new service will begin operating at the end of March.

Right now BUPA Hospitals are looking for the committed, friendly, outgoing and above all flexible personality to undertake the private patients liaison role which will do so much to ensure the success of this new joint venture.

Reception work, patient administration, public relations, and patient accounts: all will be your responsibility, it's a five day a week job but the workload will vary from a few hours at the beginning of the week - longer hours on Thursdays and Fridays - in all about 25 hours a week.

To qualify you'll need to have some administration and typing experience, ideally in a medical environment, coupled with the kind of enthusiasm and maturity that really will help us develop this pioneering new service.

We can't promise an easy job or regular hours, but we can promise a salary pro-rata to £7,000 a year, with excellent benefits including free BUPA, together with the kind of satisfaction that's all too rare in a full-time job - let alone a part-time one! All we're asking for is commitment.

Contact Shirley Smeaton on 01-537 6484 for a job description and an application form. Alternatively write to her at BUPA Hospitals, Battle Bridge House, 300 Grays Inn Road, London, WC1X 8DU.

**The Positive Solution**

**Uncertain of your next step?**

**What to do now**

Our permanent and temporary divisions will work together for you. Why not try temporary work whilst Senior Secretaries find the perfect permanent job to suit you. You need good secretarial skills, a knowledge of modern technology including word processing, a bright personality, enthusiasm and a flexible attitude. You can be certain that the next step will be highly rewarding.

TEL: 01-606 1611 or 01-499 0092

*Senior Secretaries*

**SECRETARY** c. £7,350 LONDON EC1

**THREE QUAYS MARINE SERVICES** is a small company specialising in Marine Engineering and Ship Design consultancy work. We need a good Secretary for the Marketing function, who will at the same time be flexible enough to inter-act with other secretaries if the need arises. He/she must be an intelligent, fast and accurate copy and audio typist able to work unsupervised and under pressure at times. Should be educated to A level with preferably the ability to use a Word Processor although training on the latter would be given if necessary. Benefits include four weeks holiday, pension and sick pay scheme, season ticket assistance. Send details or ask for personal history form from: T. C. Hughes, Three Quays Marine Services Ltd, 13-17 Long Lane, London EC3A 8PL. Tel: (01) 726 2981 Ext 298.

**Secretary Cosmetics**

This is an exciting opportunity for a well-skilled young secretary (23/30) to join the International Marketing Support Division of this major Cosmetics Corporation based close to Bond Street Station. As this is a pressurized position skills of 120/80 shorthand and typing necessary.

**College Leaver Sec**

With shorthand and typing of 90/50 this position is suitable for either a college leaver sec or a second jobber. Situated in beautiful Mayfair offices this International Property Group will reward the above skills with a good salary and excellent perks and benefits package.

For further information please contact Mr Saunders on 01-636 9891 or 01-637 3096

**Hunter Turner Associates Limited**

**P.A./Secretary to Investment Director** £8,500 - £9,000 + benefits Age 25+

Self starter needed to work for Director of the small investment subsidiary of a merchant banking group, based in the City. 'A' level standard education, good secretarial skills (100/55 w.p.m.) and word processing experience together with a friendly personality are required. Please apply with cv. to: **Julia Higham** Close Investment Management Ltd., 36 Great St. Helens, London EC3A 8AP (No Agencies)

**FINE ART** c. £10,500

An immaculately presented PA/Sec is needed to assist the owner of this small West End art gallery with the running of the business including some bookkeeping. Fluent French is essential and German would be an advantage. Speeds 100/60. Aged 25-45.

**YOUNG SECS/Covent Garden BANKING £8,500 + MORTGAGE**

We have a number of opportunities for bright secretaries with good skills and preferably some WP experience to join either US or English merchant banks. Aged 22+. Speeds 90/50.

**COBBOLD AND DAVIS RECRUITMENT LTD.**  
35 Brixton Place W1. 01-493 7789

**COOPERS ANIMAL HEALTH LTD.**

**Bi-lingual Secretary ENGLISH/SPANISH** c. £7,000 p.a.

Berkhamsted, Herts

Coopers Animal Health Ltd., an international British based company, formed by the merger of health products of ICI, plc and The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. at the company's headquarters at Berkhamsted, in rural Hertfordshire.

An interesting opportunity exists for a bi-lingual English/Spanish Secretary to the territorial planning and support group. Candidates, of English mother tongue standard, must be fluent in both written and spoken Spanish. Shorthand in English and Spanish is essential, with a knowledge of audio and word processing would be an added advantage. Coopers Animal Health offers excellent terms and conditions of employment, including 5 weeks' annual holiday, sports and social facilities and a subsidised staff restaurant.

Please write with full personal and career details, quoting reference number CH/1, to Mrs P. Todd, Personnel Officer, Coopers Animal Health Ltd., Berkhamsted Hill, Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 2DE.

**Personal Secretary** Small, well-established partnership up to £9,500 West End

Founding partner, one of two, is looking for a totally professional secretary, good shorthand and audio, 35-45. Lots of responsibility, plenty of client liaison, mainly by telephone. Some background in finance desirable, although there is minimal accounts typing. Ring Claire Ward, quoting ref C5276.

**CONNECTIONS** 13/14 Hanover Street, London W1R 9HG Tel: 01-493 3788

**Judy Rappaport** 47 New Street, London, W1Y 8JA. 01-493 8824

**PUBLIC RELATIONS**  
Prestigious PR Company looking for bright young secretary with good skills (100/50). Busy, friendly environment. Hard work but fun and rewarding - attending receptions, launches etc. £8,000+.

Course I'm all right for another 18 holes, old man. Our temporaries run the office by themselves now we're getting them from... *Senior Secretaries*

**Senior Secretaries**  
CITY 01-806 7111/WEST END 01-492 0082  
The first numbers to ring

**Secretaries with Shorthand/Audio up to £9000**

Two excellent opportunities to work for Partners at leading West End Estate Agents. One vacancy requires shorthand, the other audio - a lively personality and a smart appearance are a decided advantage.

Age 24+  
Good working conditions and an excellent benefits package in a long established and highly respected firm.

Telephone Cathi now on 631 5210.

**Casey Recruitment**

**SALES NEGOTIATOR**

Required aged 20/30 by young established estate agents based in South West London. The position requires intelligence, initiative, and some experience. Driving licence essential, full marketing and secretarial back up provided plus basic good commission and company car. Excellent opportunity for go ahead young person with drive and ambition.

APPLY BOX 1237 W THE TIMES

**MAJOR CHARITY APPEAL** £9,000 WC1

If you are motivated to make a crucial contribution and if you take pride in your secretarial work, we have a unique job for you. Age 25+, you should be a graduate or equivalent and fit for field, be happy to act as a team, yet used to working without supervision. This is a highly confidential position requiring telephone and fast keyboard typing. Some knowledge of shorthand, shorthand, IT or French/Italian, excellent with secretarial work. Please call 588 3535

**Crone Conkall**  
Recruitment Consultants

**LUXURY HOTEL GROUP**  
PA to Sales Director of well-known international hotel chain. Lots of client contact and involvement on promotion side. Must be mature, enthusiastic and have excellent organisational skills. (100/50). Age: 20+. £8,500 + perks.

**JFL** Recruitment Consultants

**PROFESSIONAL RECEPTIONIST**

American Bank, based in the City, require Professional Receptionist to undertake varied duties including Cashier, Teller, Research and Shorthand and Typing. The ideal candidate should be well spoken and presented, have a pleasant, flexible attitude to work and a good general education and ISAP/ITM typing skills. The successful candidate is likely to be between 22 and 26 with three years relevant experience. Personal banking benefits: good salary dependent on age qualifications.

Please ring or write with full CV. To: Mrs G.A. Cartwright, First Milestone Bank, Bank of Milestones, 37 St. Helens Place, London EC3A 8AN.

**01-588 7633**

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS** has an immediate vacancy for

**A SECRETARY** AGED 25+ circa £7,500 pa

An Secretary to the Council Secretary we seek a well presented, well educated and highly motivated person for this important post. In addition to excellent secretarial skills the successful applicant will be required to undertake administrative responsibilities.

Office hours 10 am-5 pm (50-70 weeks), 22 days holiday Free 3-course lunches.

Attractive offices overlooking Regent's Park, 3 minutes walk from Great Portland Street and Regent's Park underground stations. Salary subject to personal and cost of living (reviewed) according to age and experience.

Please write with CV or telephone the Career Manager for an application form to: RCP, 11 St Andrews Place, London, W1Y 8AF. Tel: 01-588 1174.

**DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY**

The R.S.P.C.C., one of Britain's largest and most worthwhile charities is seeking a PA/Secretary for the Director of its newly formed Financial Development Board.

You will not only be providing full secretarial support, but will also be developing and maintaining a computerised information base. This requires someone with fast clear secretarial/organisational skills who is able to use a word processor/word processor important personal qualities are the ability to work on your own initiative, as well as the confidence and maturity to communicate effectively at all levels. A genuine interest in finance and the charity's aims are essential.

Salary £10,000 p.a., 22 days holiday, non-contributory pension scheme, a L.V.'s Age 27+.

Please send full CV to Personnel Officer, R.S.P.C.C., 17 St Andrew Hill, London, EC2M 8HS.

**HALCYON DAYS SALES ASSISTANT**

We need someone with top retail experience to sell beautiful antique works of art and contemporary ensembles in a very busy, happy atmosphere. Excellent salary and prospects.

Please write in confidence with CV to: Managing Director, Halcyon Days, 14 Brook Street, London W1Y 1AA.

**PA/SECRETARY**

Calm, capable and experienced person is required to assist and support the Managing Director in an expanding Interior Design Co. Sound secretarial skills required together with ability to take initiative and manage the office when the boss is away. Excellent prospects and good salary.

Please apply to Mrs. Smith, 13 Markham Street, SW2, with full CV.



Property North of the Thames

Winkworth ESTABLISHED 1858 MORTGAGES Executive and standard Mortgages from 12.75% (up to 3.5 times income or 2.75 times joint income)...

W10 OFF LABROKE GROVE ONE OF THE BEST 1950s TOWN HOUSES 01-969 8670

New prestigious two bedroom apartments in Islington from £7,500. Ideally situated for the City and West End...

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/1 Houses for horses are still going at a canter

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent



The contemporary house of the Keston Stud, near Leatherhead, Surrey, for which Bernard Thorpe and Partners are asking £185,000...

Horse racing is just resuming after the snowbound weeks in time for the National Hunt festival at Cheltenham... Many people of otherwise sound mind either ride, watch or bet on them...

An indication of the health of the market can be gauged from two recent sales by Knight Frank and Rutley. With Humperts, they have sold Oliver House stud at Chelmsford...

The land extends to 27 acres and the agents are expecting around £500,000 for the whole property or over £185,000 for the house and garden...

FRANK Swain ADAM & EVE NEWS KENSINGTON High class development of four architect designed new houses...

MASBRO RD, W14 Charming flat fronted terraced house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms...

FIRST TIME ADVERTISED HANS ROAD, SW19 Very good flat well decorated with modern kitchen...

Prominent American Banker wishes to purchase 'privately' a house or large flat in Belgrave, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Holland Park, or Regent's Park...

Redcliffe Square Immaculate raised ground floor flat overlooking garden...

SHEPHERDS BUSH RD W6 242,500, charming well maintained 2 bedroom flat...

Fulham SW6 Magnificent 5 bed house, excellent location, fully fitted kitchen, 2 baths, patio and terrace...

CITY BORDER HOUSES Secured new 'Italianate' news. Cobble court yard comm. gdn. 1/2 bed elegant houses...

E180 CONVEYANCING For buying your home AND ending your mortgage, we charge £180...

CHIGWELL-ESSEX A fine tudor style residence backing the golf course...

BELGRAVIA A spacious 3rd floor flat in period building with lift, completely refurbished...

Homequest The complete property search agency Let us take the grind out of house hunting...

LOOKING For a flat or house to buy can be a full time job...

EATON PLACE, Belgravia 3 beds, 2 1/2 baths, 1st floor detached house...

KENSINGTON, W8 Pretty double-fronted news house in secluded elevated garden...

SWISS COTTAGE NW3 2 modernized maisonettes in modern block, 2 beds, 1 bath...

LEEWARD GARDENS Lovely 4 bed, 2 bath Terraced (2 doors only) in this area location...

FINCHLEY ROAD, 1st floor, 2 1/2 beds, 1 bath, reception, fully fitted kitchen...

CHELSEA Freehold on 4 floors, great development potential, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms...

PRIMROSE HILL 1st floor charming spacious 2 bedroom flat...

CHELSEA Charming three bedroom, SW10, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

MOLLARD PARK Unusual and beautiful detached house, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

GIMMERSBURY COURT, W2 2nd fl. 2 beds, 2 1/2 baths, 1st floor detached house...

WIMBORNE, SW17 Very central, good size flat, excellent condition...

SWISS COTTAGE, NW3 Spacious 1st floor flat in good condition...

SUNNY LUX det. home. New PG det house, 97 sq. ft. 249,950...

GOLDMID TERRACE, HAMPSHIRE 2 bed, 2 bath, new detached house...

ST MARGARET'S, Canary Wharf, modernized, 1st floor, 2 bedrooms...

WIMBORNE, SW17 Very central, good size flat, excellent condition...

PORTLAND PLACE, luxury flat in prestige block...

CHELSEA, SW10 Charming three bedroom, SW10, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

WESTMINSTER, A superb interior designed flat overlooking Central London...

FULHAM, SW6 Super smart studio flat, fully modernized...

LUXURIOUS 2 bedroom flat in prime location, SW17...

HIGHWAY, Lee terrace, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, new roof...

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FULHAM, SW6 Super smart studio flat, fully modernized...

LUXURIOUS 2 bedroom flat in prime location, SW17...

LUXURY PENTHOUSE overlooking Hampstead Heath, double req. with 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

CHEWSEWICK, WA, Unusual period house, 3/4 beds, 3 1/2 baths...

ST JAMES'S 1 bedroom, 1 bath, 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor...

CHORWICK CRESCENT, SW5 Charming 2nd floor flat, 1st floor, 1st floor...

ABINGDON CLOSE, W14 Spacious 2 bedroom, 2 bath, 1st floor, 1st floor...

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SINCLAIR Road, lovely self contained flat, 1st floor, 1st floor...

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WIMBORNE, SW17 Very central, good size flat, excellent condition...

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ST PAULS CROISSANT, W Kensington, spacious modern 2 bed, 2 bath...

WIMBORNE, SW17 Very central, good size flat, excellent condition...

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HERNE HILL, 4 bed terraced Victorian house, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

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STON COURT, SW18 Spacious 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 1st floor, 1st floor...

WIMBORNE, SW17 Very central, good size flat, excellent condition...

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BERNAT-MALLORCA 3rd floor drive from Puerto de Sóller, 10 miles from sea...

FREEHOLD MAGNIFICENT VILLA South Portugal in Convento Alentejo...

MEMORIA STUDIO flat in attractive complex, large sea terrace...

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COMBINE HOLIDAY HOME in beautiful location with views over the sea...

MAJORCA, for sale complete, 50 sq. ft. beach, 3 yr old with sea views...

MAJORCA, Puerto Pollensa, Spanish town, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths...

LA GARDE FRENET, Character house, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths...

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COMBINE HOLIDAY HOME in beautiful location with views over the sea...

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MAJORCA, Puerto Pollensa, Spanish town, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths...

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Overseas Property

SKI BAQUEIRA PYRENEAN HAMLET OF STONE-BUILT SKI HOUSES 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms on 3 floors...

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PROPERTY TO LET HAWKWOOD, SUPPOLL 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1st floor, 1st floor...

MINORCA Spacious luxury villa in quiet country position close to beach and shops...

PROPERTY WANTED WANTED 2nd floor flat with 2 bedrooms, 2 baths...

RENTALS

also on page 34 BARNESBURY, NI Stylishly furnished 2/2 bedroom house with terrace...

5 mins houses of Parliament Modern style flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths...

CHICHESTER, SYDNEY STREET, 2nd floor, 1st floor, 1st floor, 1st floor...

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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/2

Monastic retreat with a rare wall painting

St Faith's Priory, Horsham St Faith, Norfolk, is a Grade I-listed, 13th-century house which was formerly the rectory of a Benedictine monastery and converted to a private house at the Reformation.



Marston Meyssey Manor, built in the early 17th century, adjoins the church in the village of the same name on the Wiltshire/Gloucestershire border.

Timber touch

The buyer of Ridlands Farmhouse at Limpfield, Chert, near Oxford, Surrey, has the added benefit of "stovers rights".

Whisper a plot

Kings Hill, at East Street, Rochford, Essex, is distinguished not only because it is a 16th-century house in the centre of this old market town, but also because it has a "whispering court" in its garden.

The drive for warmth

A new energy-conservation scheme, which could save hundreds of pounds a year in heating costs for house-holders, has just been launched by Abbey National, Britain's second-largest building society.

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An Englishman's Home... WANTED Not necessarily a castle, more probably a Manor House in the Westcountry.

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WANTAGE OXON THE VICARAGE A substantial, well known residence with an attached dwelling, both with potential for conversion to smaller residential units.

W. SUSSEX Pulborough area. Architect designed modern house with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

S WALES Centre of Ancient Village, edge of National Park in Brecon Beacons.

Sturt & Tivendale POTTERS BAR Detached double fronted farm house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CLARE, SUFFOLK Freehold shop and house, 2 floors, 2 shop areas plus 4 beds, 2 recep. lift, bathroom etc.

South of the Thames

Where can you shop at Harrods, lunch at Langan's, see a play at the National, dance at Barbarella's and still be just minutes from home?

MORGAN'S WALK Morgan's Walk, (01) 223 0023, Battersea Bridge Rd, London SW11. 3 bed flat from £115,000, 3 bed maisonette from £139,950.

WIMBLEDON In a close proximity to town Centre, this spacious semi-detached house is a rare find.

GREENWICH SE10 Modern detached house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 cars.

PUTNEY Beautifully maintained, well decorated 3 bed Victorian house.

SUFFOLK Exceptional 17th century cottage. Exceptional opportunity at £200,000 or fully furnished.

Country Property Selsey, West Sussex. Detached house in excellent position with underplanted garden.

Country Property SUFFOLK Exceptional 17th century cottage. Exceptional opportunity at £200,000 or fully furnished.

DALES ESTATE Delightful country farm and healthy woodland, 100 acres of land.

LUXURY FLAT, Fabulous views overlooking the River Thames.

West Chesham, Hertfordshire Fab. Victorian semi-detached house with many original features.

ROYAL ACOTY Charming detached Cotswold house with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

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